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Lim et al.

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(54) **METHOD OF PERFORMING MOTION VECTOR PREDICTION, AND APPARATUS THEREOF**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H04N 7/12 (2006.01)
H04N 19/51 (2014.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***H04N 19/00684*** (2013.01); ***H04N 19/103*** (2014.11); ***H04N 19/176*** (2014.11); ***H04N 19/52*** (2014.11); ***H04N 19/70*** (2014.11); *H04N 19/61* (2014.11)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 375/240.01–240.29
See application file for complete search history.

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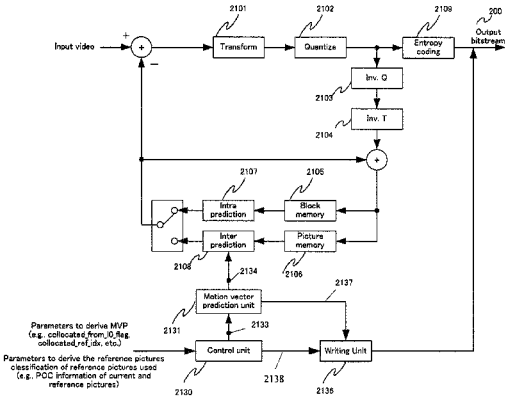
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture is provided which includes: deriving a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally adjacent to the current block; adding the derived candidate to a list of candidates; and deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates, wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

5 Claims, 42 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04N 19/52	(2014.01)
H04N 19/70	(2014.01)
H04N 19/176	(2014.01)
H04N 19/103	(2014.01)
H04N 19/61	(2014.01)

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FIG. 1

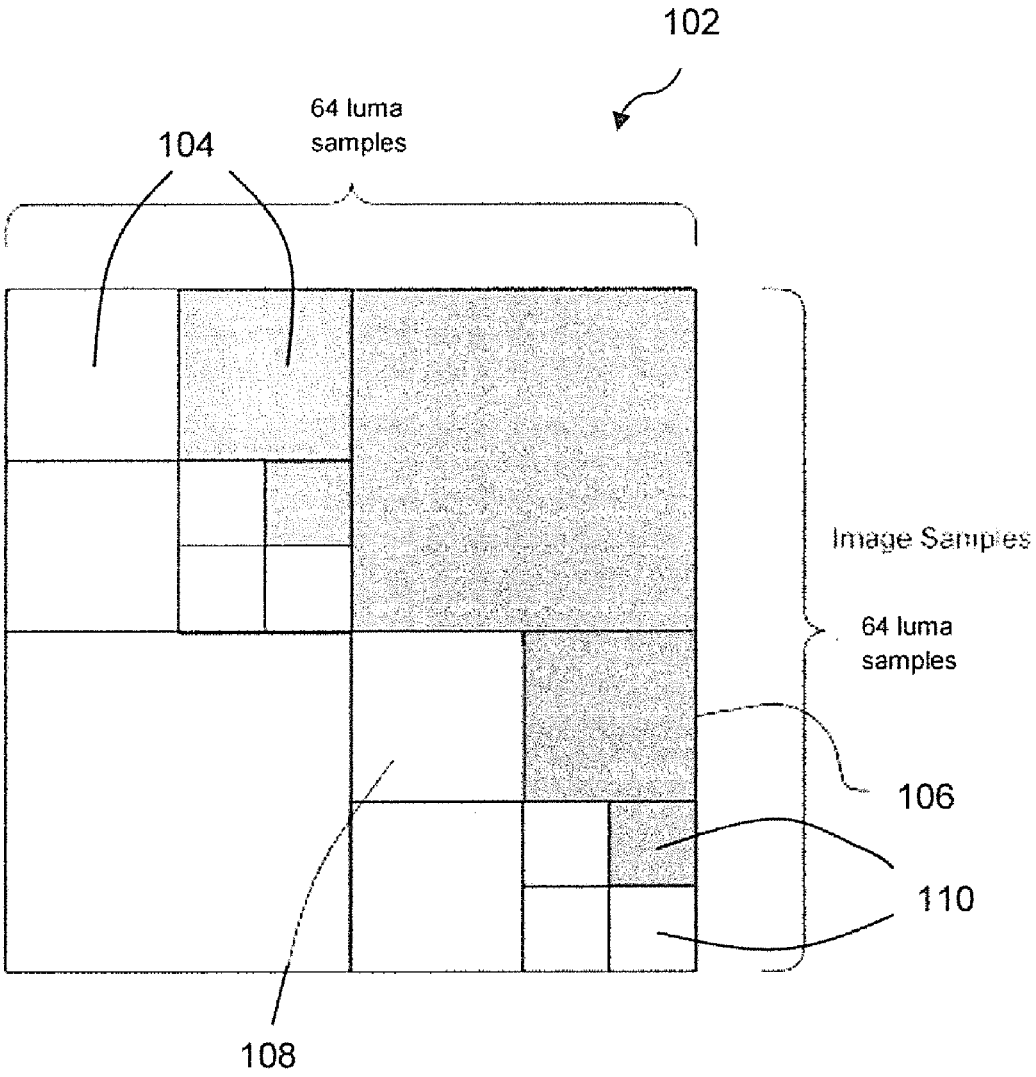

102
64 luma samples
104
Image Samples
64 luma samples
106
110
108

FIG. 2

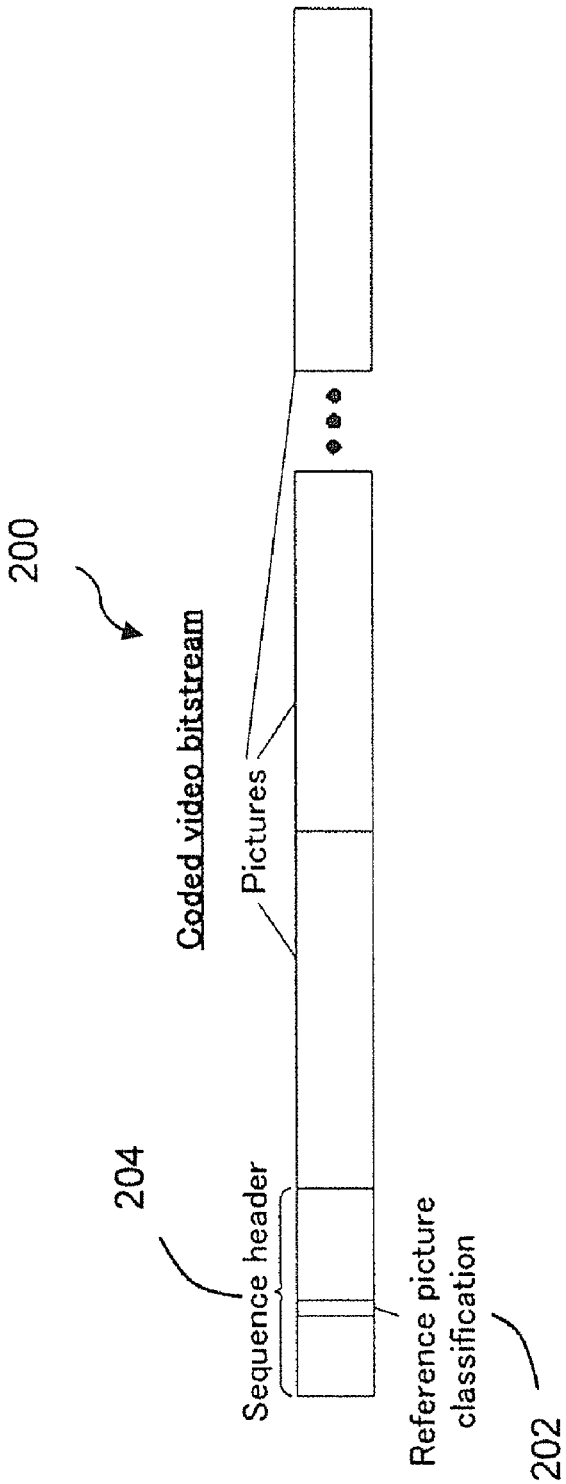

200
Coded video bitstream
Pictures
204
Sequence header
Reference picture classification
202

FIG. 3

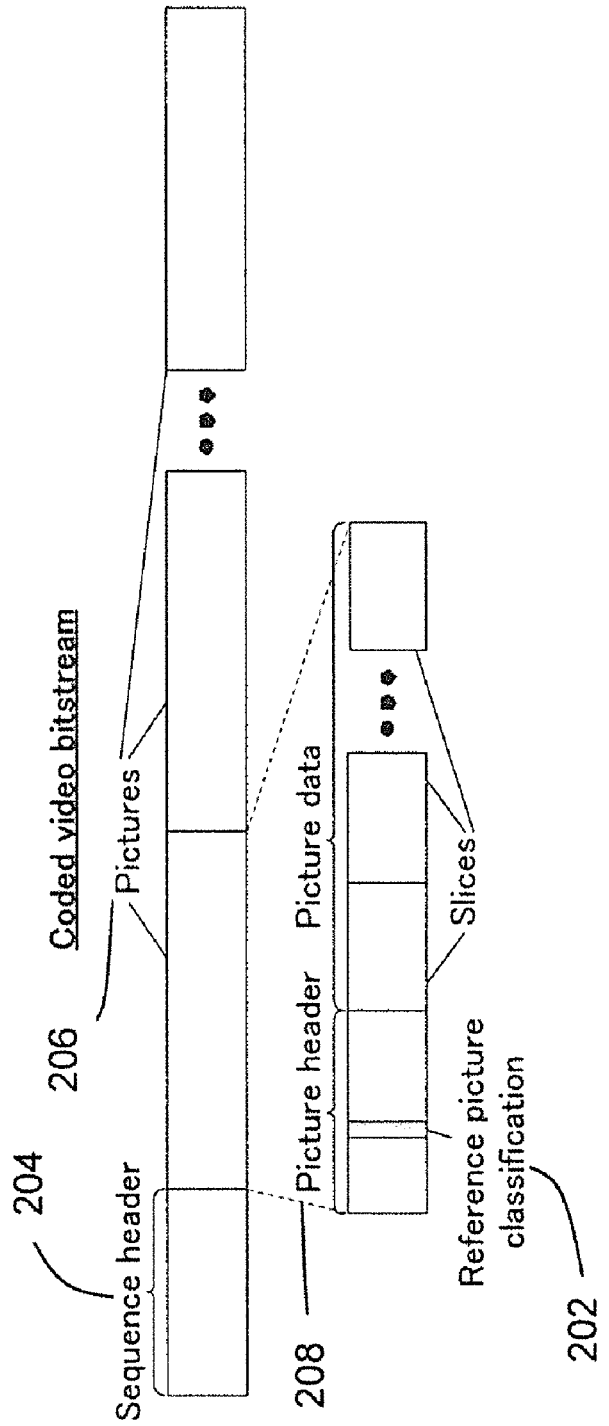

Coded video bitstream
Pictures
Picture data
Slices
Picture header
Reference picture classification
Sequence header
204
206
208
202

FIG. 4

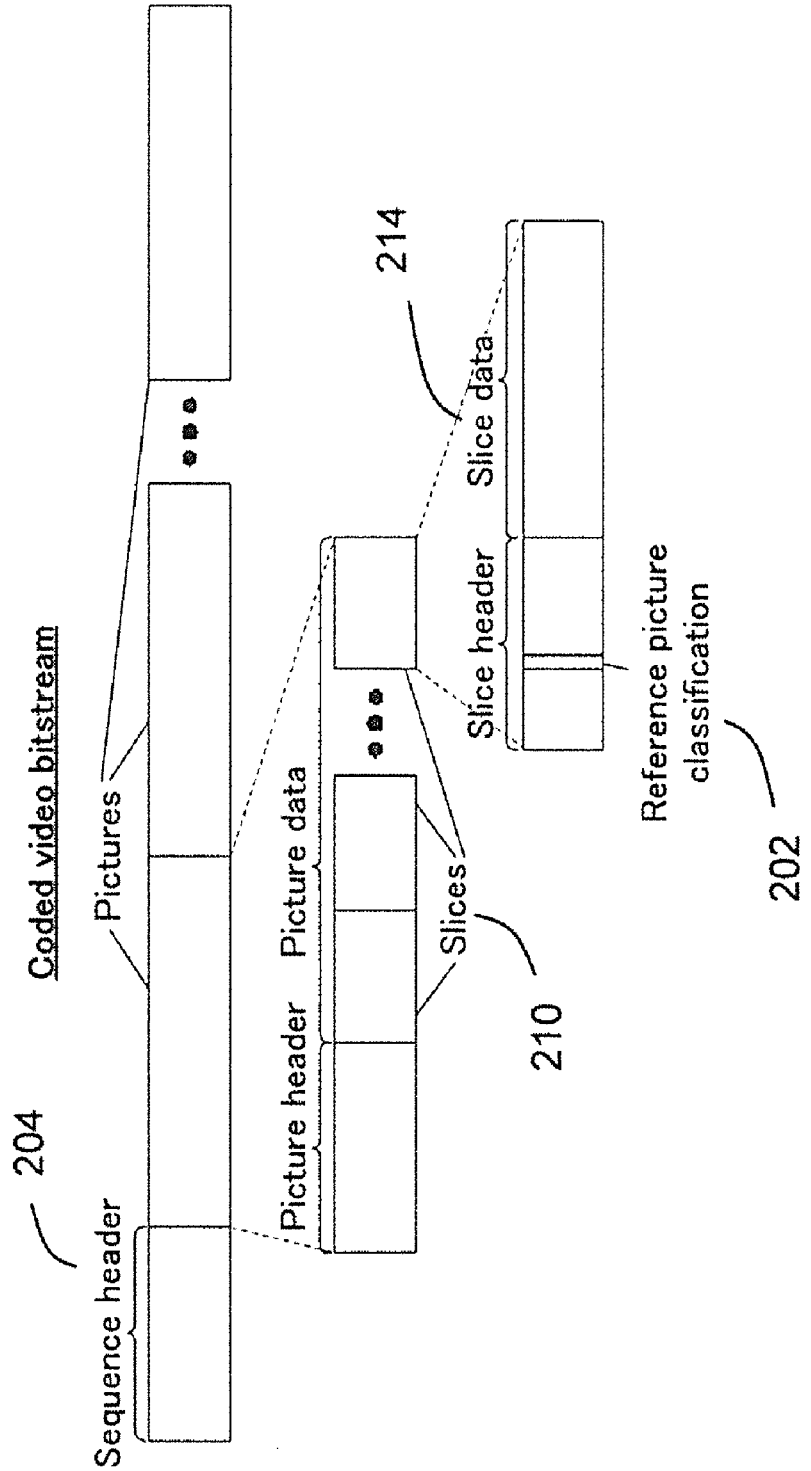

Coded video bitstream
Pictures
Sequence header
Picture header
Picture data
Slices
Slice header
Slice data
Reference picture classification
204
210
214
202

FIG. 5

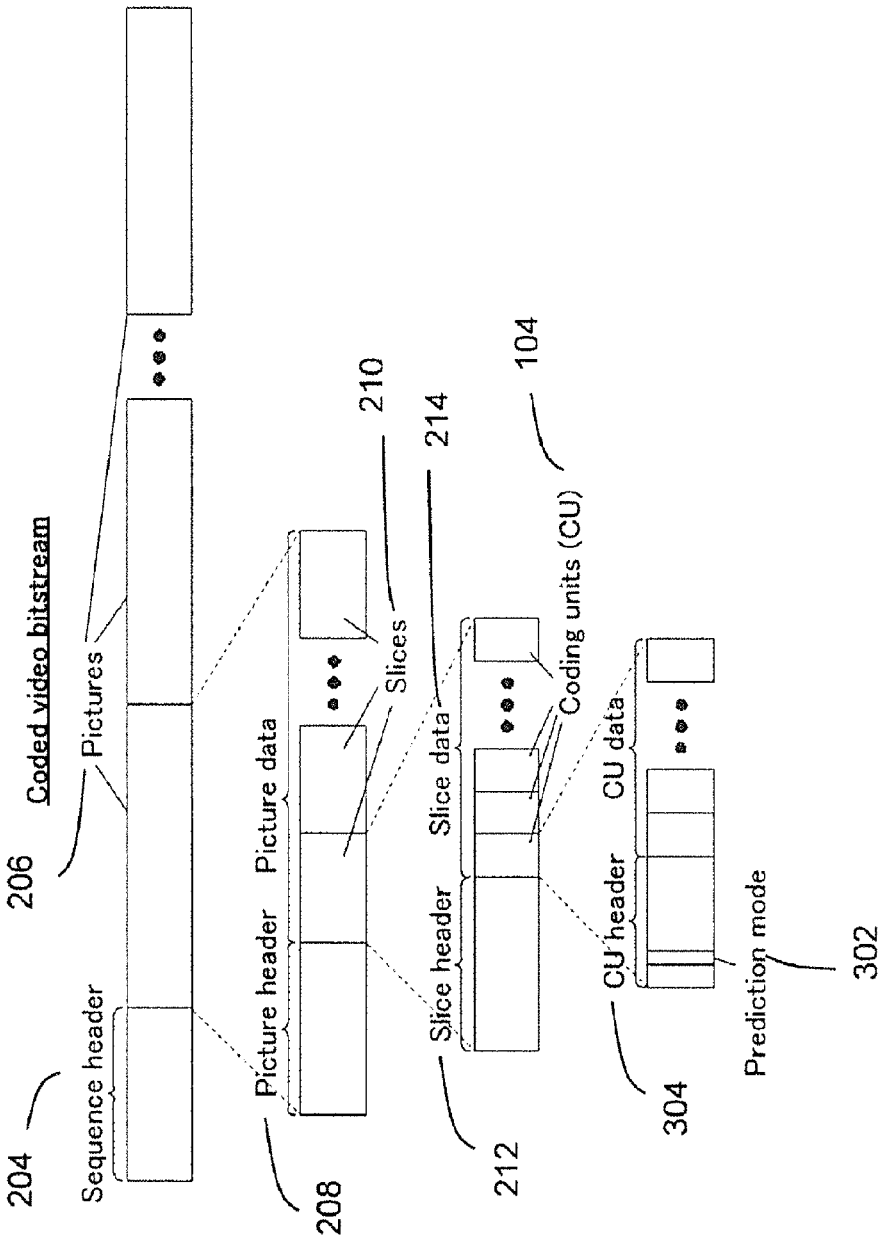

200
Coded video bitstream
206
Pictures
204
Sequence header
208
Picture header
Picture data
210
Slices
212
Slice header
Slice data
214
104
Coding units (CU)
304
CU header
CU data
Prediction mode
302

FIG. 6

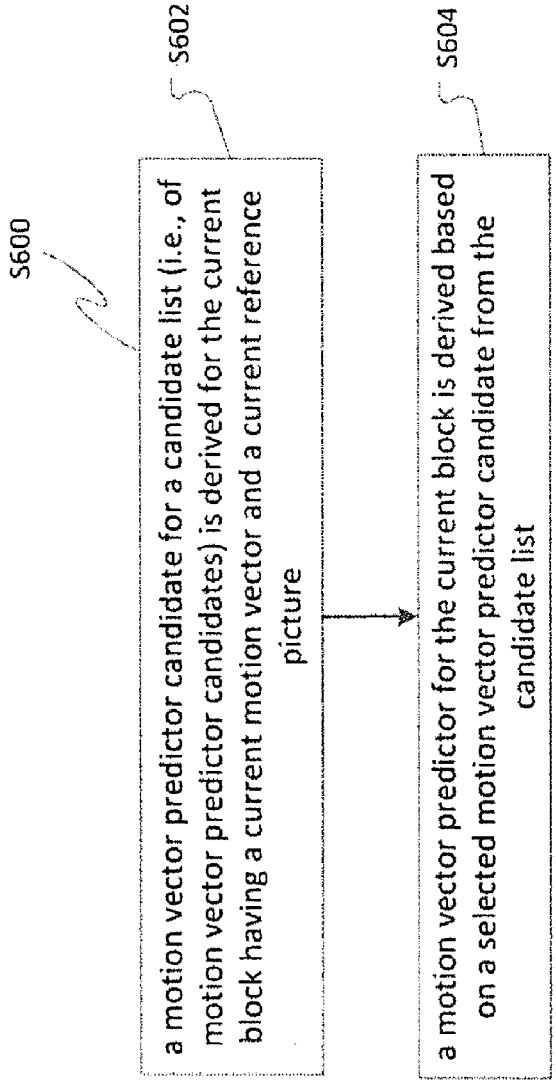

S600
S602
a motion vector predictor candidate for a candidate list (i.e., of motion vector predictor candidates) is derived for the current block having a current motion vector and a current reference picture
S604
a motion vector predictor for the current block is derived based on a selected motion vector predictor candidate from the candidate list

FIG. 7

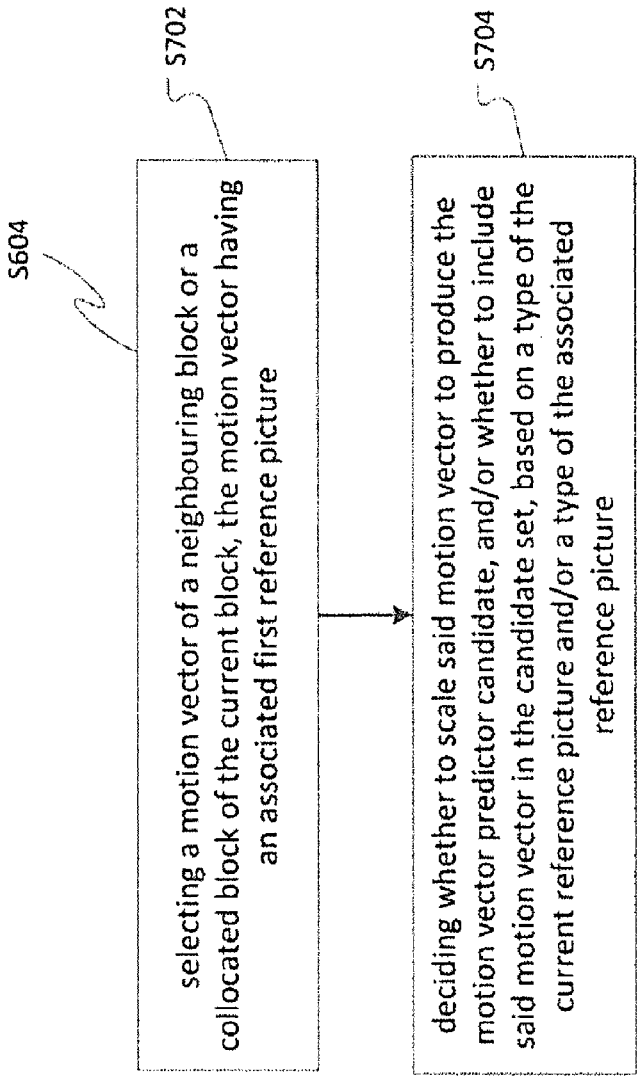

S604
S702
selecting a motion vector of a neighbouring block or a collocated block of the current block, the motion vector having an associated first reference picture
S704
deciding whether to scale said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate, and/or whether to include said motion vector in the candidate set, based on a type of the current reference picture and/or a type of the associated reference picture

FIG. 8

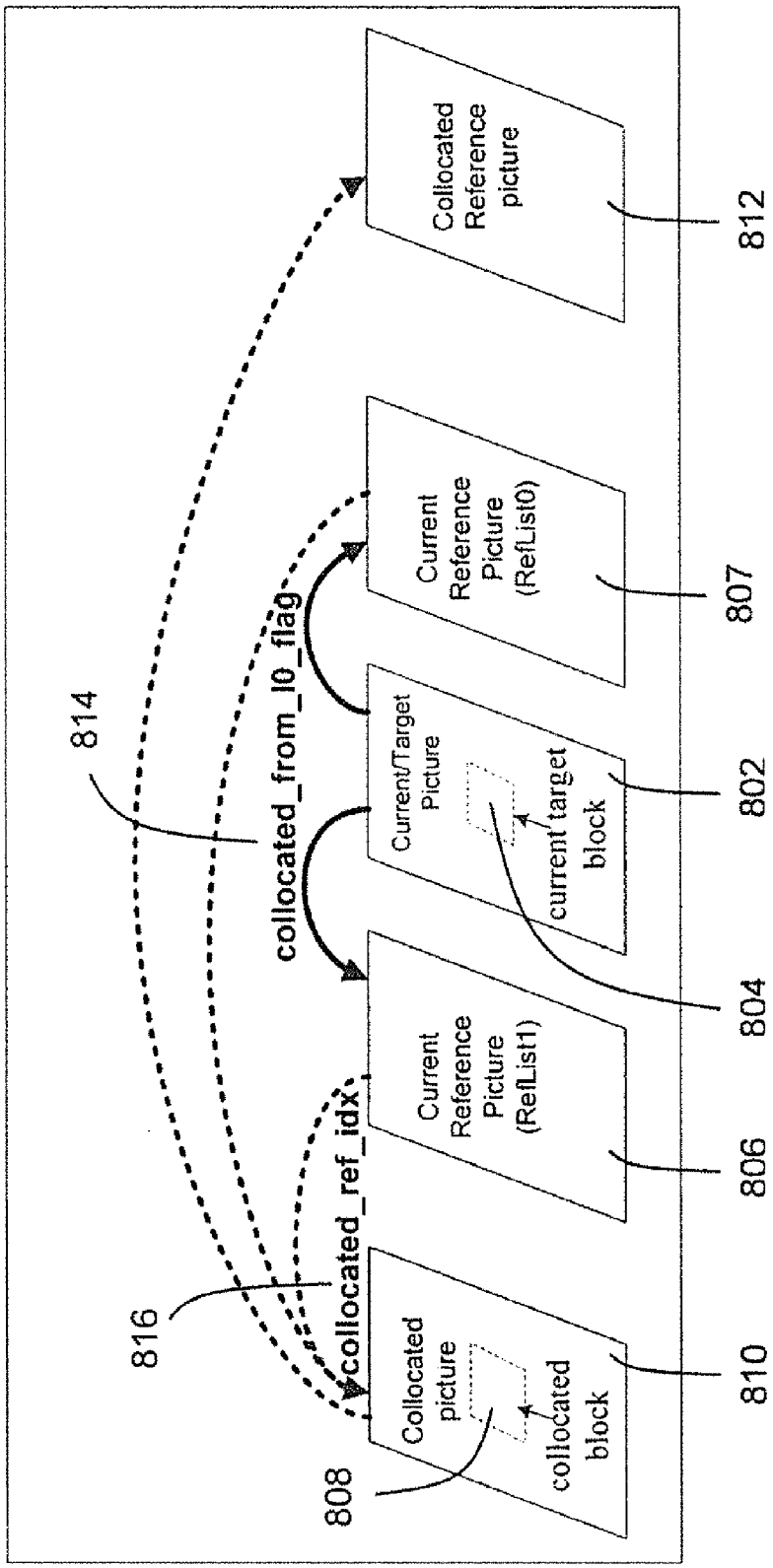

Collocated Reference picture
812
Current Reference Picture (RefList0)
807
Current/Target Picture
current target block
802
804
Current Reference Picture (RefList1)
806
Collocated picture
collocated block
810
808
814
816
collocated_from_l0_flag
collocated_ref_idx

FIG. 9

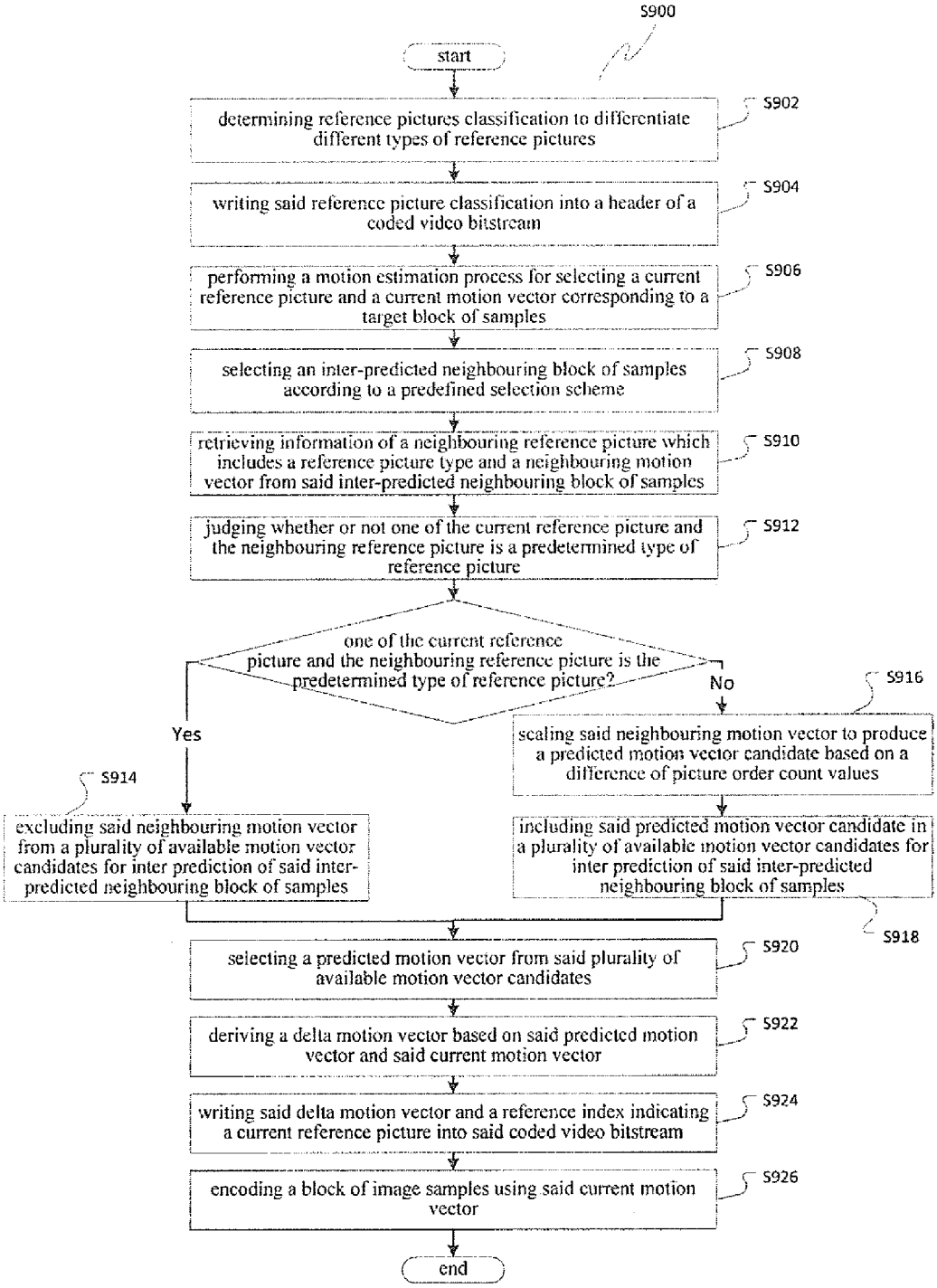

S900
start
determining reference pictures classification to differentiate different types of reference pictures
S902
writing said reference picture classification into a header of a coded video bitstream
S904
performing a motion estimation process for selecting a current reference picture and a current motion vector corresponding to a target block of samples
S906
selecting an inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples according to a predefined selection scheme
S908
retrieving information of a neighbouring reference picture which includes a reference picture type and a neighbouring motion vector from said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S910
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S912
one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S914
excluding said neighbouring motion vector from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S916
scaling said neighbouring motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S918
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S920
deriving a delta motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said current motion vector
S922
writing said delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture into said coded video bitstream
S924
encoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S926
end

FIG. 10

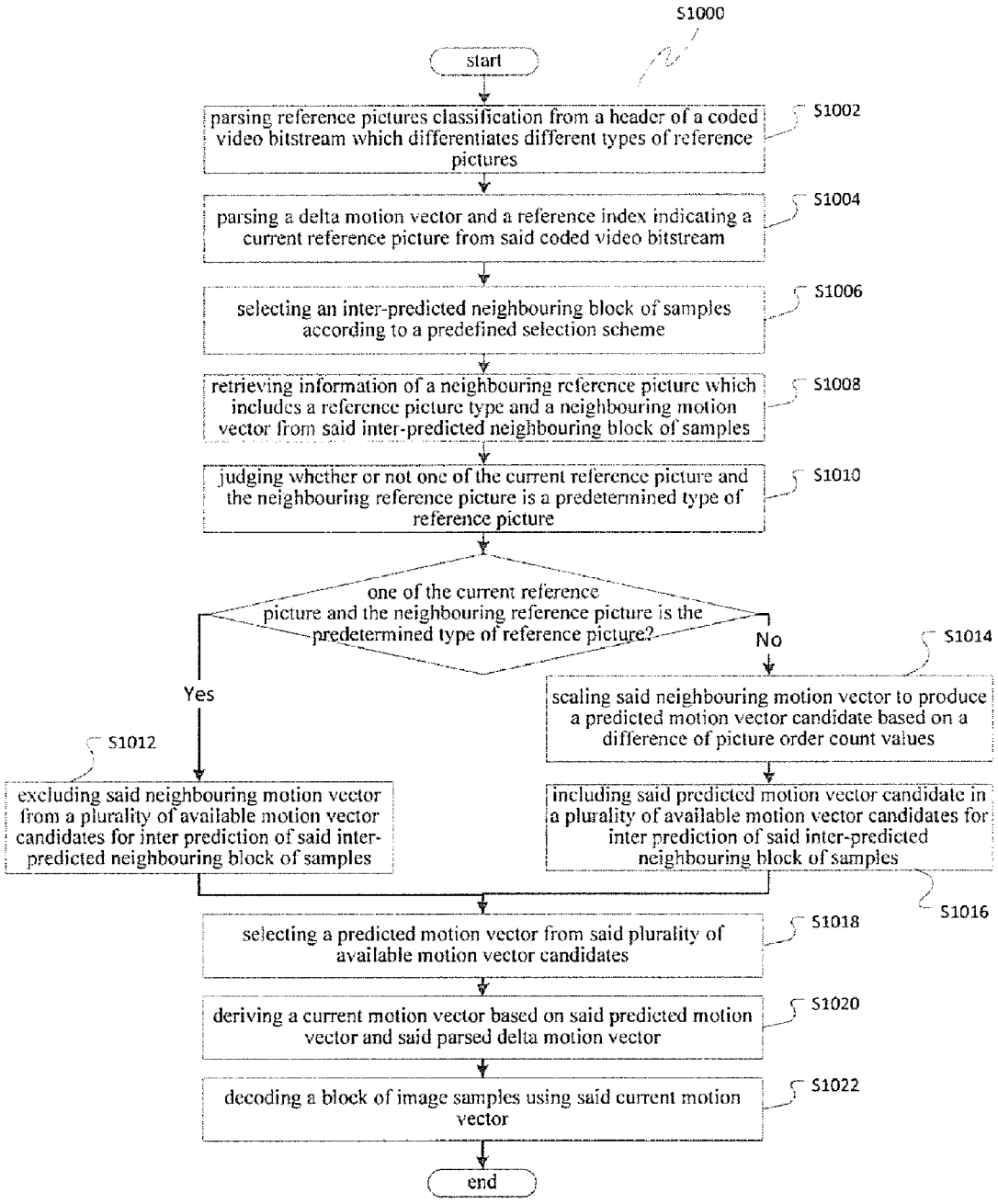

S1000
start
parsing reference pictures classification from a header of a coded video bitstream which differentiates different types of reference pictures
S1002
parsing a delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture from said coded video bitstream
S1004
selecting an inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples according to a predefined selection scheme
S1006
retrieving information of a neighbouring reference picture which includes a reference picture type and a neighbouring motion vector from said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S1008
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S1010
one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1012
excluding said neighbouring motion vector from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S1014
scaling said neighbouring motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S1016
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1018
deriving a current motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said parsed delta motion vector
S1020
decoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S1022
end

FIG. 11

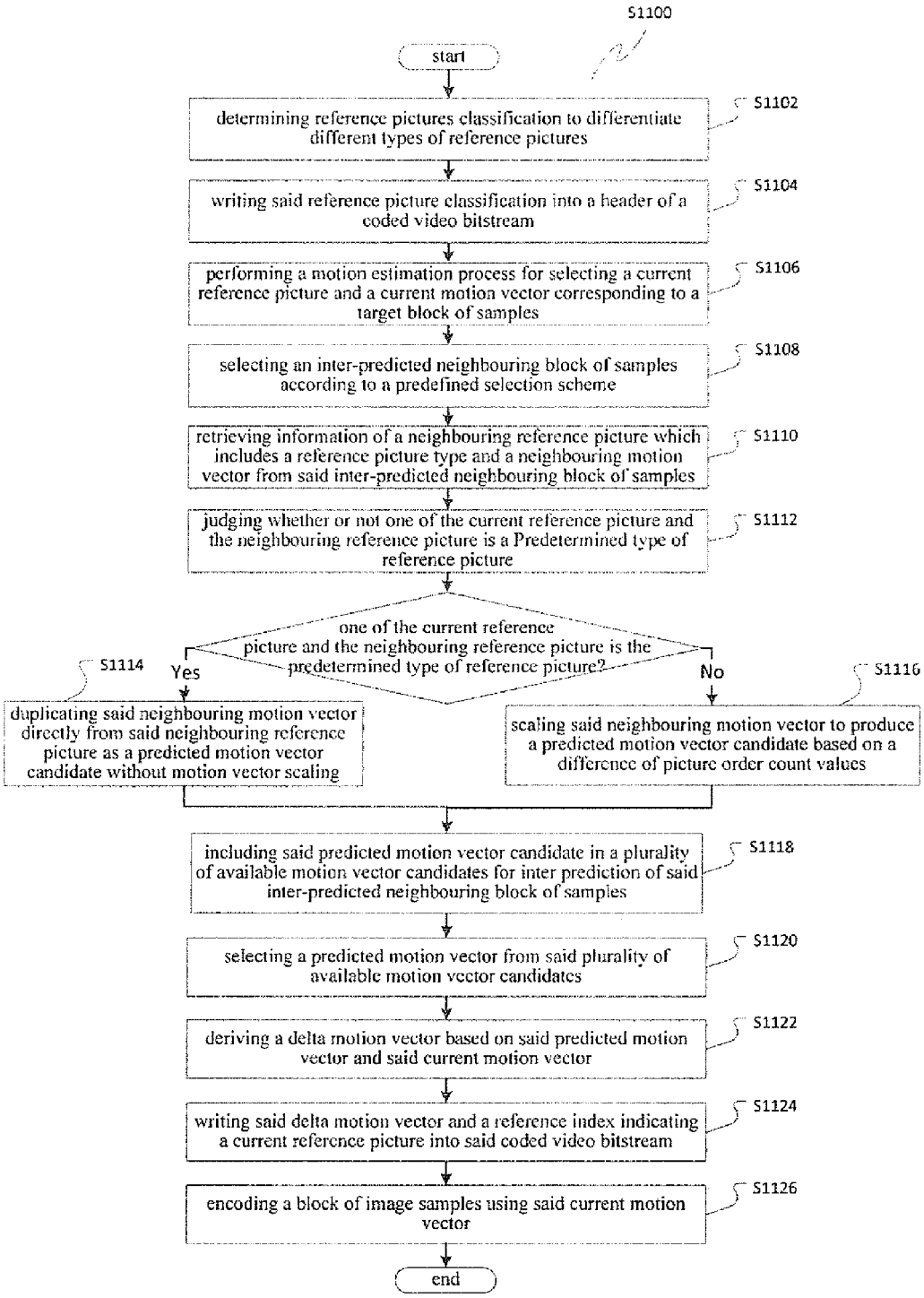

S1100
start
determining reference pictures classification to differentiate different types of reference pictures
S1102
writing said reference picture classification into a header of a coded video bitstream
S1104
performing a motion estimation process for selecting a current reference picture and a current motion vector corresponding to a target block of samples
S1106
selecting an inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples according to a predefined selection scheme
S1108
retrieving information of a neighbouring reference picture which includes a reference picture type and a neighbouring motion vector from said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S1110
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is a Predetermined type of reference picture
S1112
one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1114
duplicating said neighbouring motion vector directly from said neighbouring reference picture as a predicted motion vector candidate without motion vector scaling
S1116
scaling said neighbouring motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S1118
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1120
deriving a delta motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said current motion vector
S1122
writing said delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture into said coded video bitstream
S1124
encoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S1126
end

FIG. 12

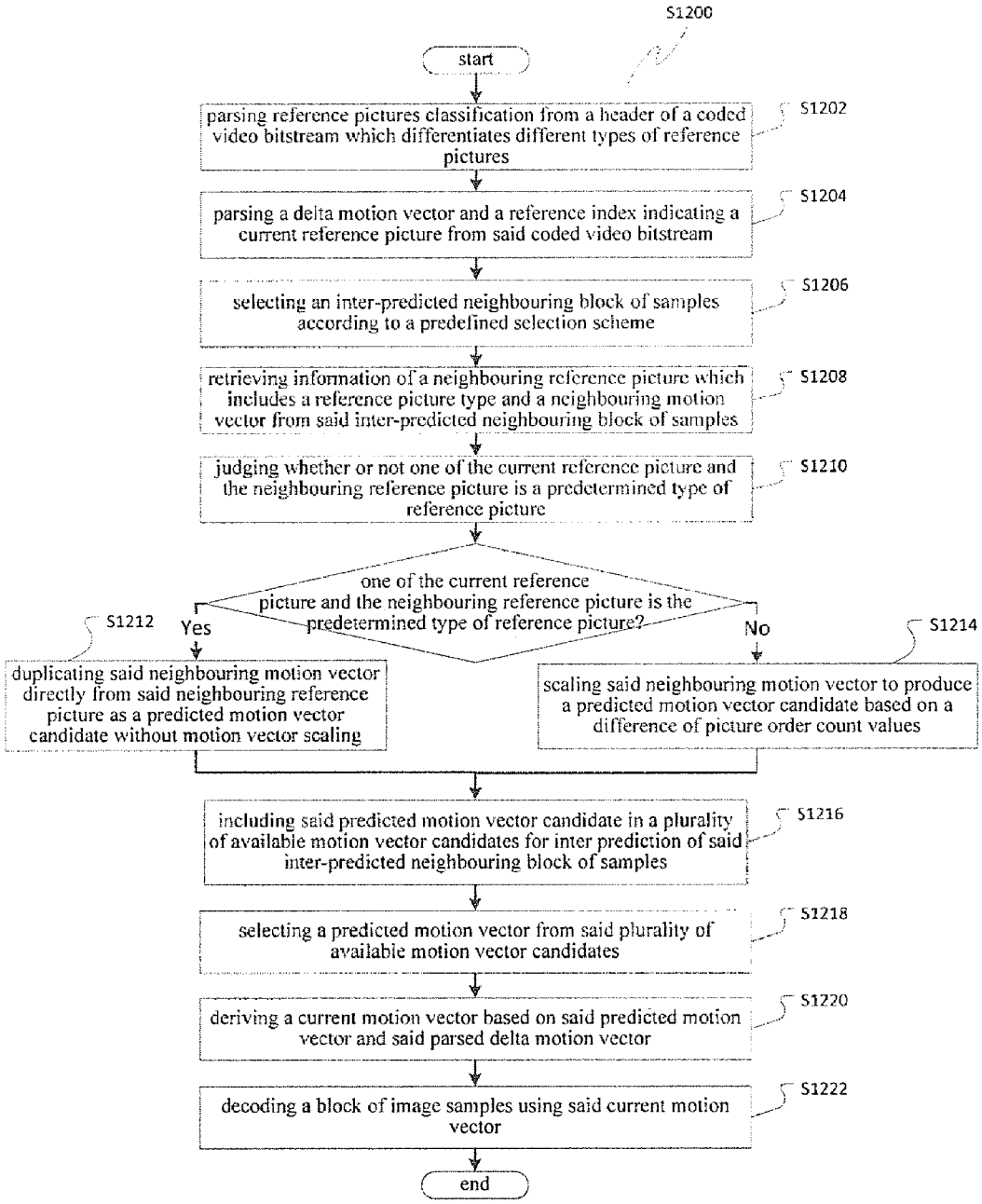

S1200
start
parsing reference pictures classification from a header of a coded video bitstream which differentiates different types of reference pictures
S1202
parsing a delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture from said coded video bitstream
S1204
selecting an inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples according to a predefined selection scheme
S1206
retrieving information of a neighbouring reference picture which includes a reference picture type and a neighbouring motion vector from said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S1208
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S1210
one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1212
duplicating said neighbouring motion vector directly from said neighbouring reference picture as a predicted motion vector candidate without motion vector scaling
S1214
scaling said neighbouring motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples
S1216
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1218
deriving a current motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said parsed delta motion vector
S1220
decoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S1222
end

FIG. 13

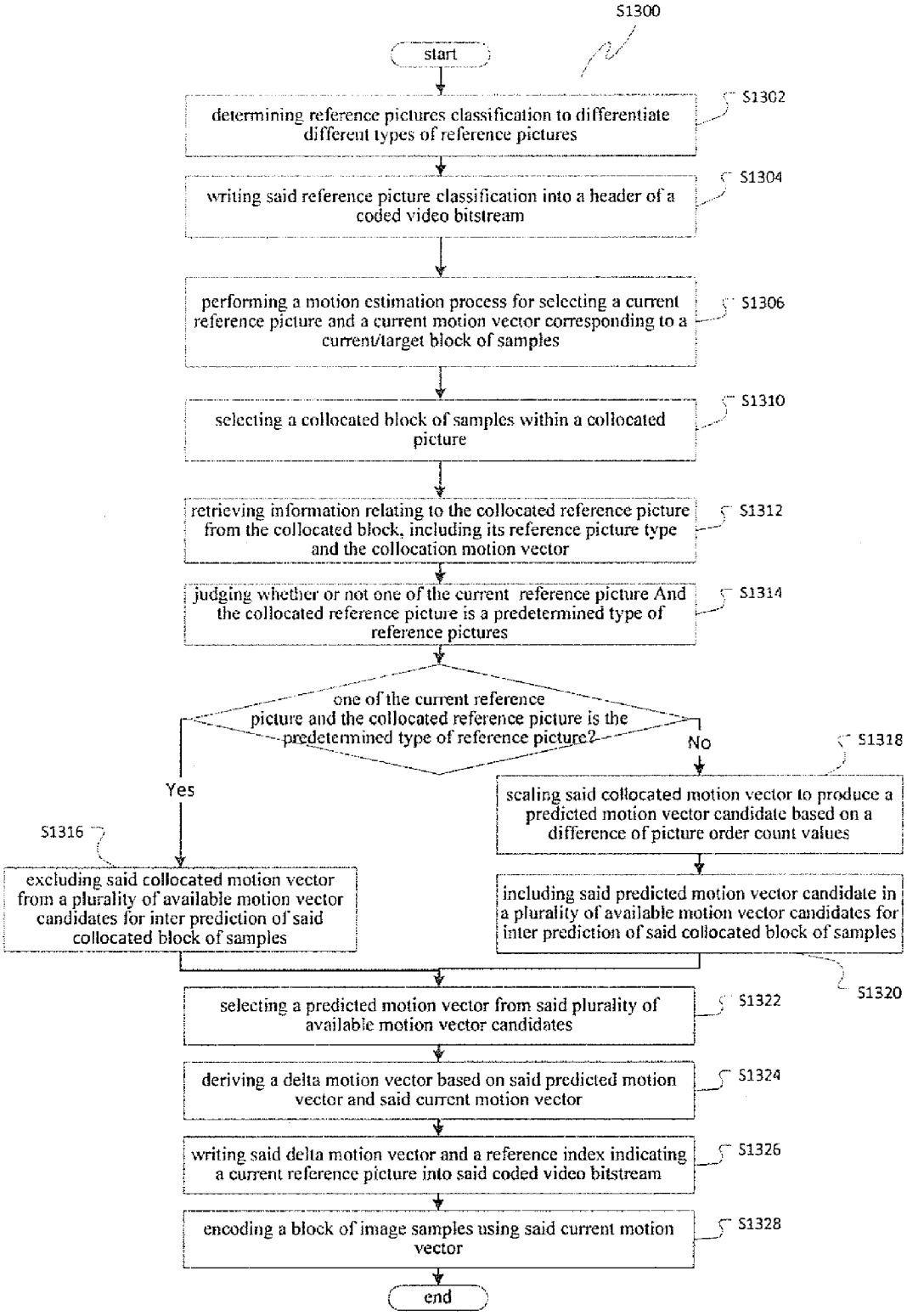

S1300
start
determining reference pictures classification to differentiate different types of reference pictures
S1302
writing said reference picture classification into a header of a coded video bitstream
S1304
performing a motion estimation process for selecting a current reference picture and a current motion vector corresponding to a current/target block of samples
S1306
selecting a collocated block of samples within a collocated picture
S1310
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocation motion vector
S1312
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture And the collocated reference picture is a predetermined type of reference pictures
S1314
one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1316
excluding said collocated motion vector from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1318
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1320
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1322
deriving a delta motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said current motion vector
S1324
writing said delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture into said coded video bitstream
S1326
encoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S1328
end

FIG. 14

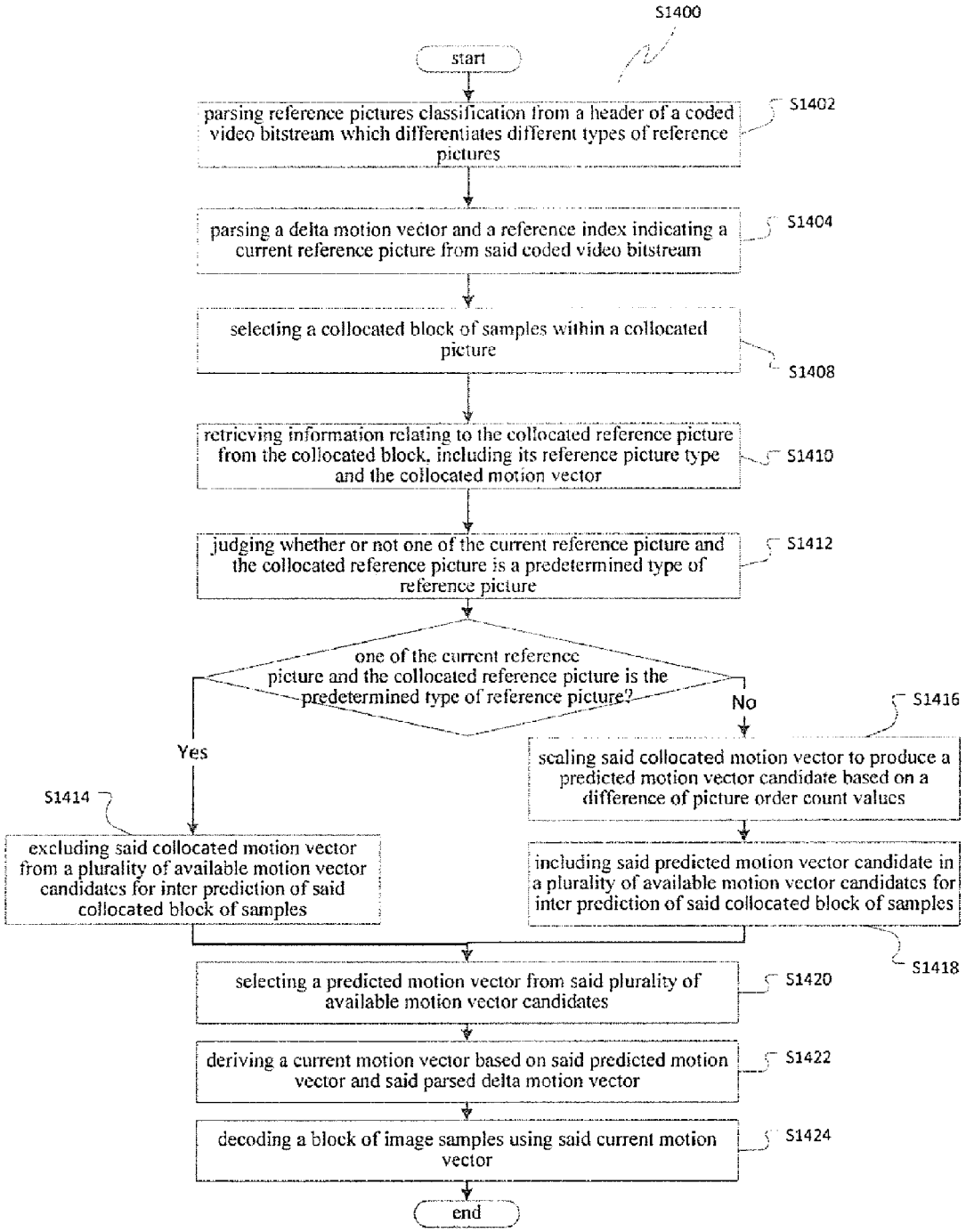

S1400
start
parsing reference pictures classification from a header of a coded video bitstream which differentiates different types of reference pictures
S1402
parsing a delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture from said coded video bitstream
S1404
selecting a collocated block of samples within a collocated picture
S1408
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector
S1410
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S1412
one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1414
excluding said collocated motion vector from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1416
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1418
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1420
deriving a current motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said parsed delta motion vector
S1422
decoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S1424
end

FIG. 15

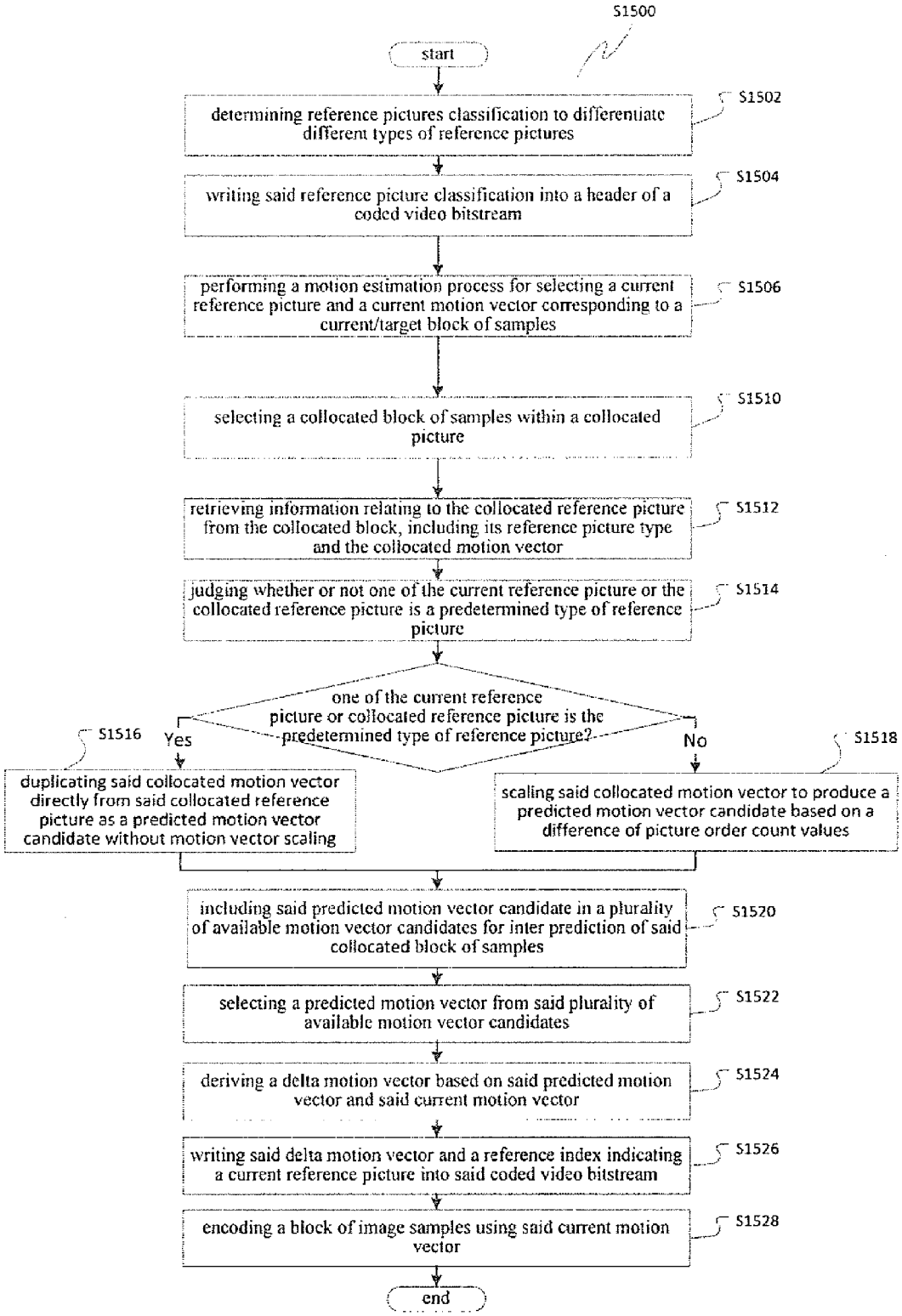

S1500
start
determining reference pictures classification to differentiate different types of reference pictures
S1502
writing said reference picture classification into a header of a coded video bitstream
S1504
performing a motion estimation process for selecting a current reference picture and a current motion vector corresponding to a current/target block of samples
S1506
selecting a collocated block of samples within a collocated picture
S1510
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector
S1512
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture or the collocated reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S1514
one of the current reference picture or collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1516
duplicating said collocated motion vector directly from said collocated reference picture as a predicted motion vector candidate without motion vector scaling
S1518
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1520
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1522
deriving a delta motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said current motion vector
S1524
writing said delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture into said coded video bitstream
S1526
encoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S1528
end

FIG. 16

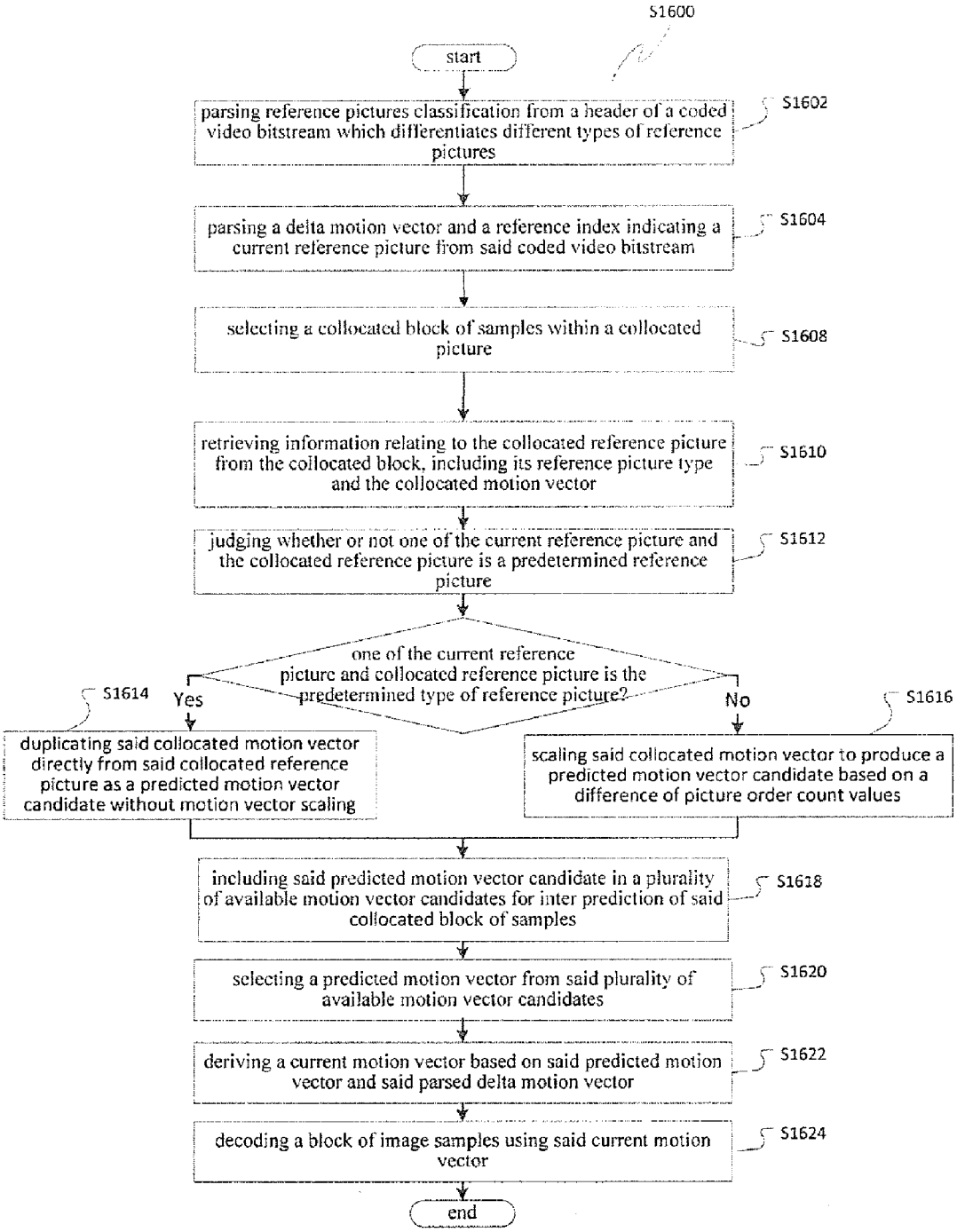

S1600
start
parsing reference pictures classification from a header of a coded video bitstream which differentiates different types of reference pictures
S1602
parsing a delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture from said coded video bitstream
S1604
selecting a collocated block of samples within a collocated picture
S1608
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector
S1610
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is a predetermined reference picture
S1612
one of the current reference picture and collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1614
duplicating said collocated motion vector directly from said collocated reference picture as a predicted motion vector candidate without motion vector scaling
S1616
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1618
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1620
deriving a current motion vector based on said predicted motion vector and said parsed delta motion vector
S1622
decoding a block of image samples using said current motion vector
S1624
end

FIG. 17

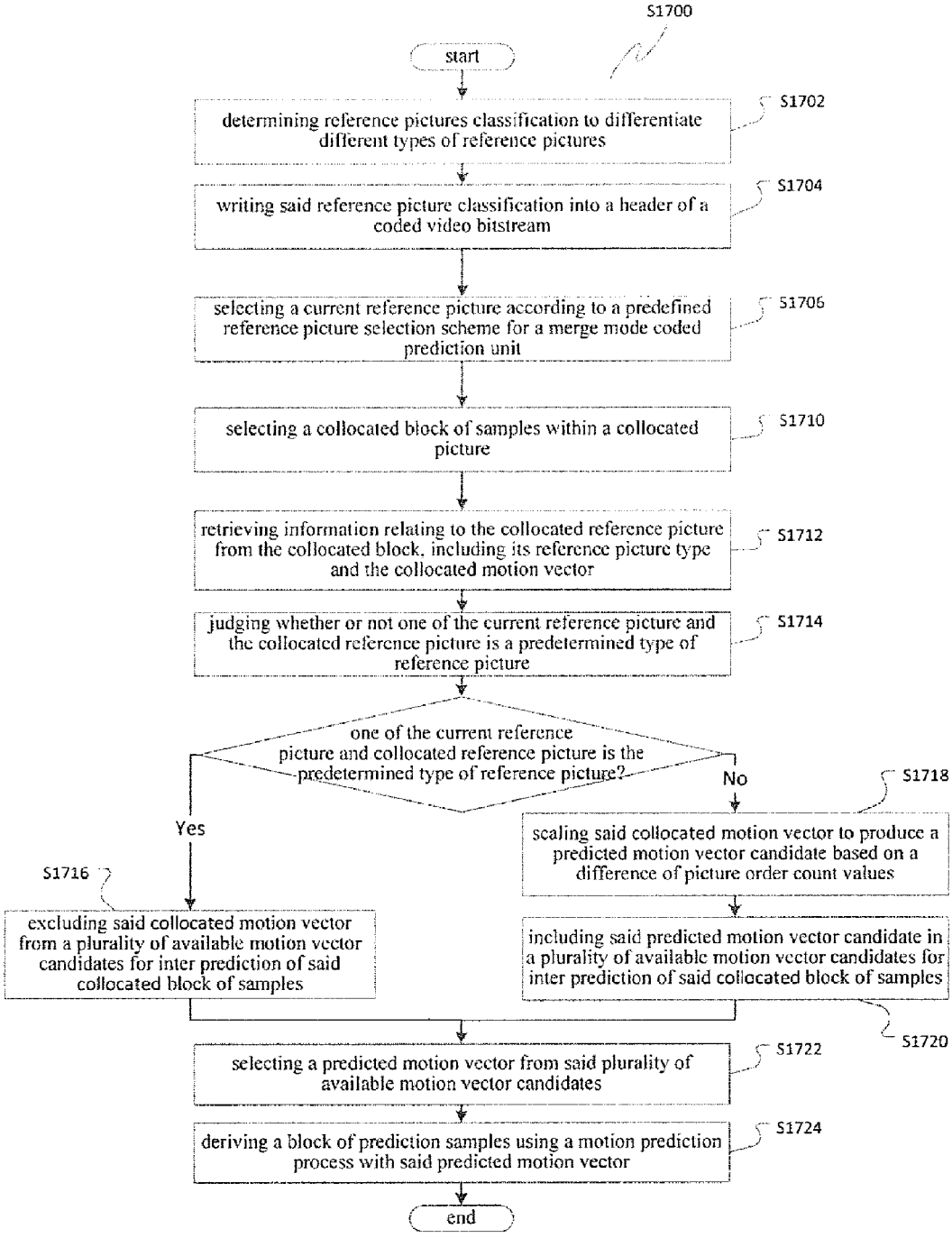

S1700
start
determining reference pictures classification to differentiate different types of reference pictures
S1702
writing said reference picture classification into a header of a coded video bitstream
S1704
selecting a current reference picture according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit
S1706
selecting a collocated block of samples within a collocated picture
S1710
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector
S1712
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S1714
one of the current reference picture and collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1716
excluding said collocated motion vector from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1718
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1720
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1722
deriving a block of prediction samples using a motion prediction process with said predicted motion vector
S1724
end

FIG. 18

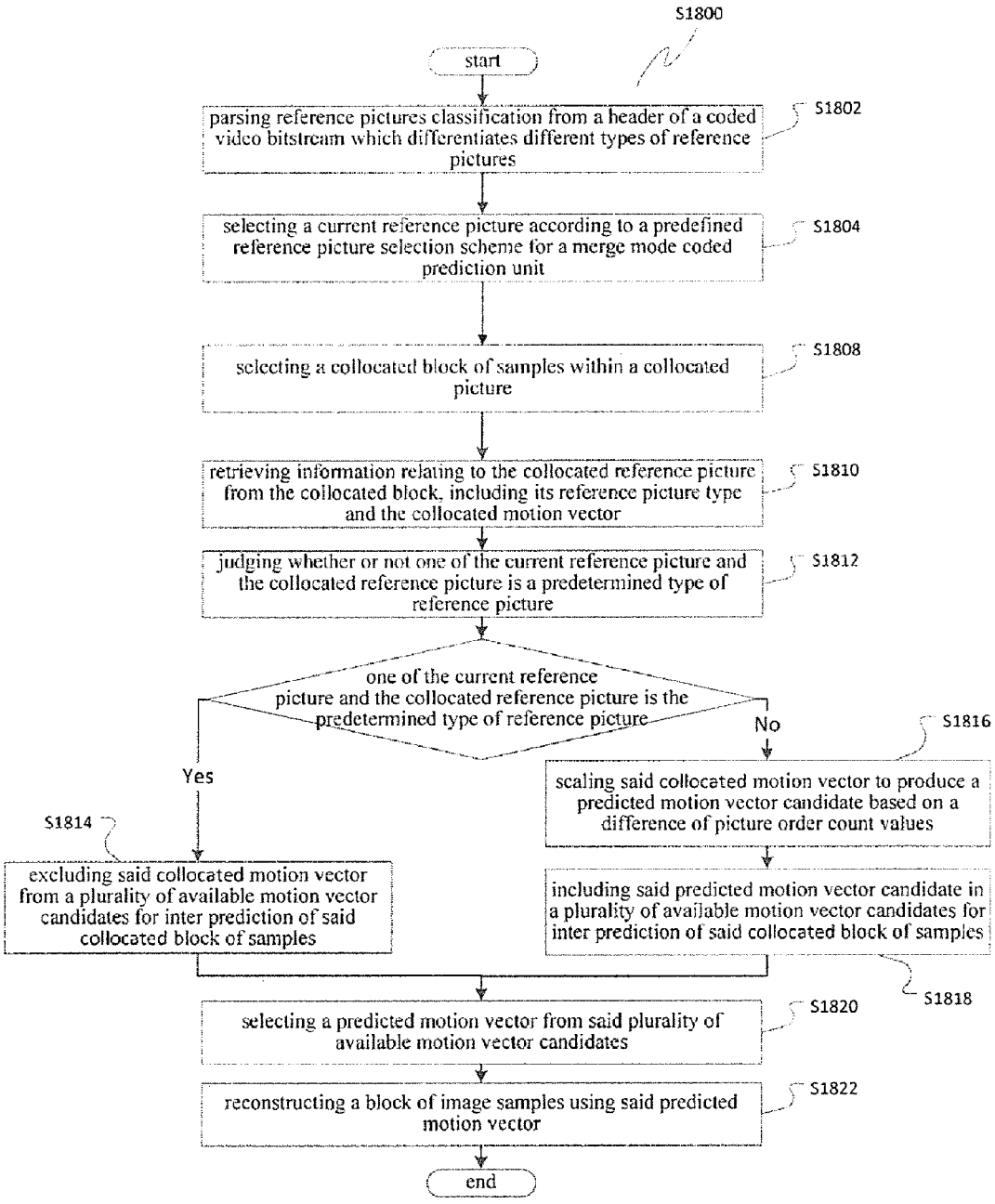

S1800
start
parsing reference pictures classification from a header of a coded video bitstream which differentiates different types of reference pictures
S1802
selecting a current reference picture according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit
S1804
selecting a collocated block of samples within a collocated picture
S1808
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector
S1810
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S1812
one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture
Yes
No
S1814
excluding said collocated motion vector from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1816
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1818
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1820
reconstructing a block of image samples using said predicted motion vector
S1822
end

FIG. 19

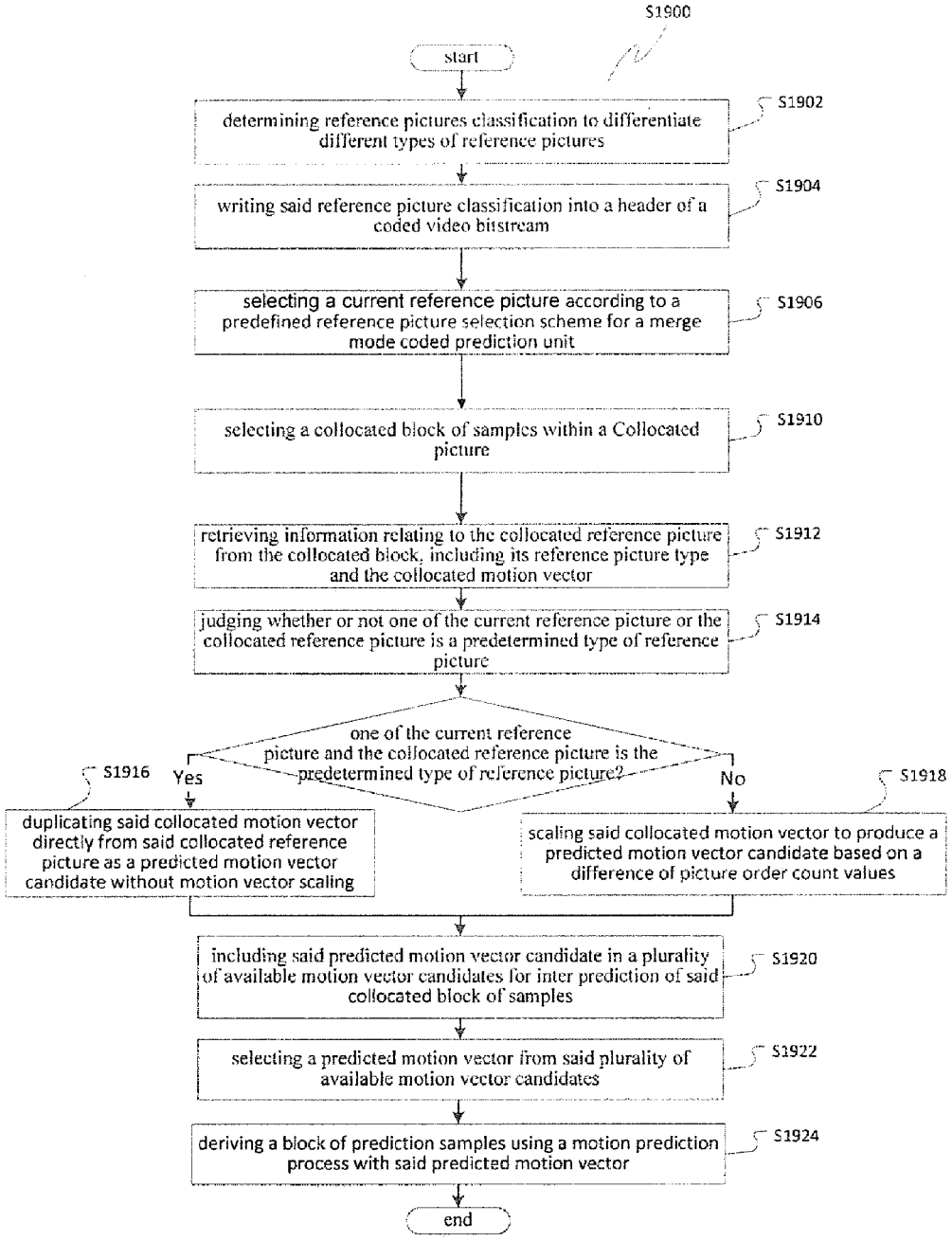

S1900
start
determining reference pictures classification to differentiate different types of reference pictures
S1902
writing said reference picture classification into a header of a coded video bitstream
S1904
selecting a current reference picture according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit
S1906
selecting a collocated block of samples within a Collocated picture
S1910
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector
S1912
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture or the collocated reference picture is a predetermined type of reference picture
S1914
one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S1916
duplicating said collocated motion vector directly from said collocated reference picture as a predicted motion vector candidate without motion vector scaling
S1918
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S1920
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S1922
deriving a block of prediction samples using a motion prediction process with said predicted motion vector
S1924
end

FIG. 20

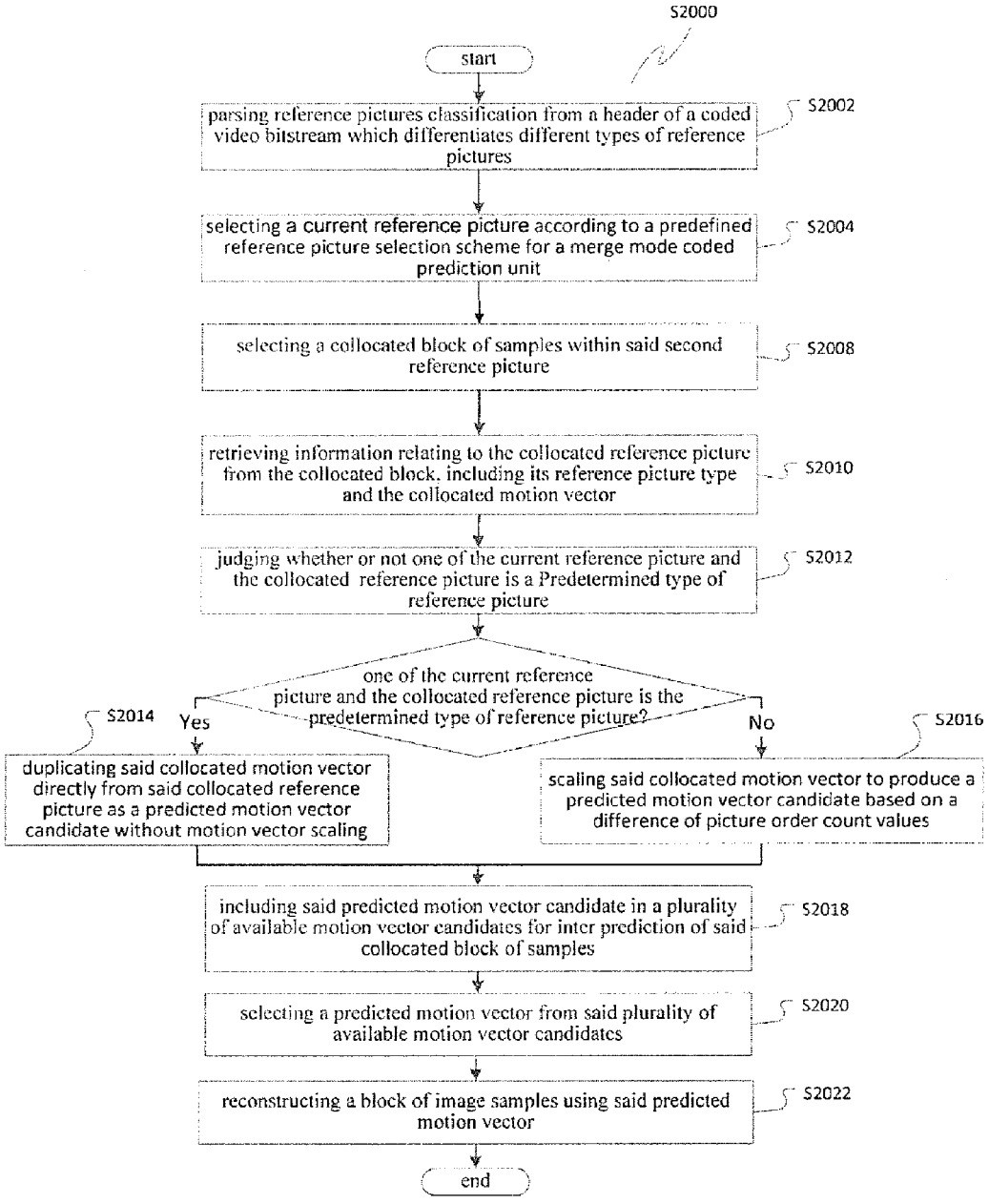

S2000
start
parsing reference pictures classification from a header of a coded video bitstream which differentiates different types of reference pictures
S2002
selecting a current reference picture according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit
S2004
selecting a collocated block of samples within said second reference picture
S2008
retrieving information relating to the collocated reference picture from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector
S2010
judging whether or not one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is a Predetermined type of reference picture
S2012
one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is the predetermined type of reference picture?
Yes
No
S2014
duplicating said collocated motion vector directly from said collocated reference picture as a predicted motion vector candidate without motion vector scaling
S2016
scaling said collocated motion vector to produce a predicted motion vector candidate based on a difference of picture order count values
including said predicted motion vector candidate in a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of said collocated block of samples
S2018
selecting a predicted motion vector from said plurality of available motion vector candidates
S2020
reconstructing a block of image samples using said predicted motion vector
S2022
end

FIG. 21

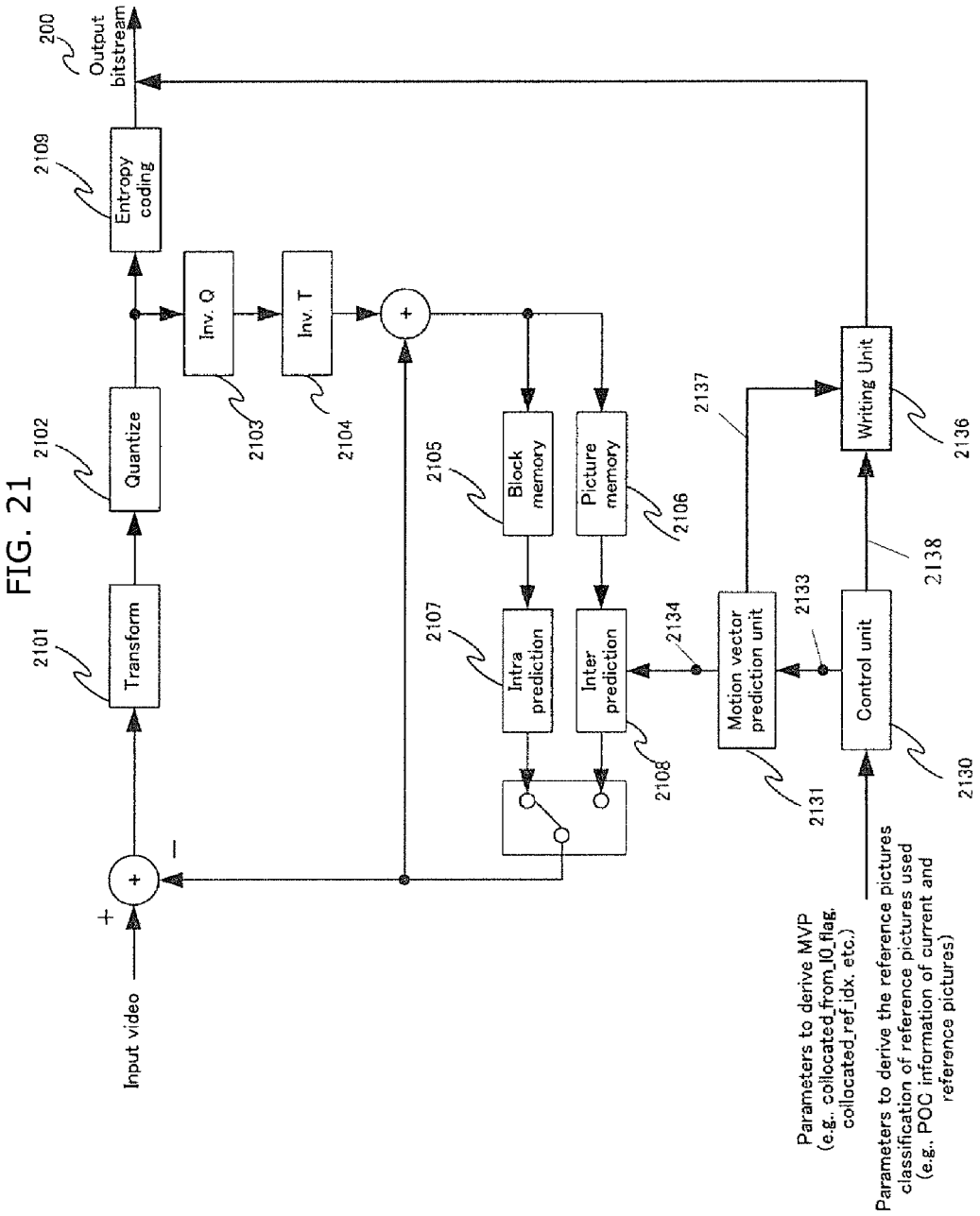

Input video
Transform
Quantize
Entropy coding
Output bitstream
Inv. Q
Inv. T
Block memory
Picture memory
Intra prediction
Inter prediction
Motion vector prediction unit
Control unit
Writing Unit
2101
2102
2103
2104
2105
2106
2107
2108
2109
2130
2131
2133
2134
2136
2137
2138
200
Parameters to derive MVP (e.g., collocated_from_l0_flag, collocated_ref_idx, etc.)
Parameters to derive the reference pictures classification of reference pictures used (e.g., POC information of current and reference pictures)

FIG. 22

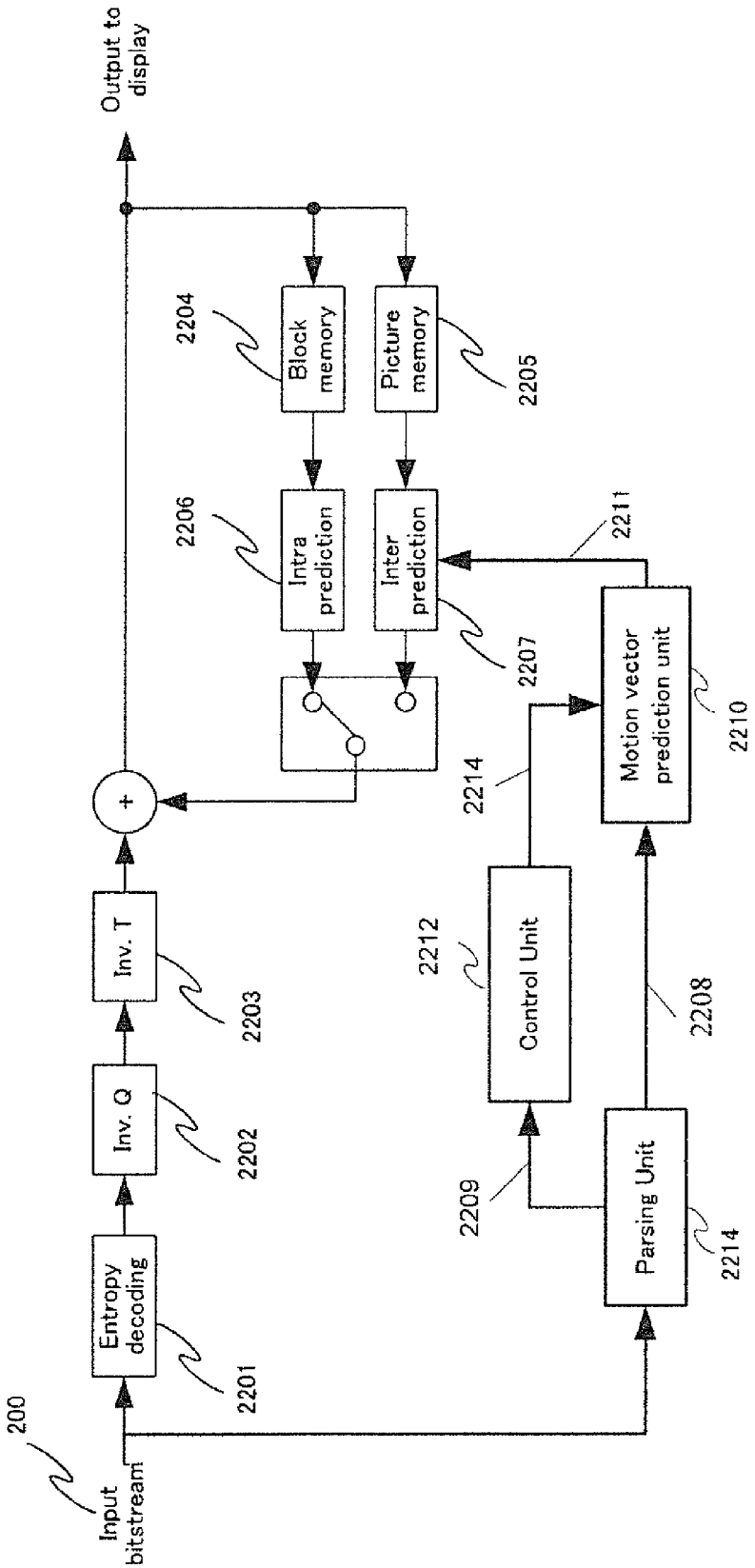

Output to display
2200
2204
Block memory
Picture memory
2205
2206
Intra prediction
Inter prediction
2211
2207
2214
Motion vector prediction unit
2210
+
Inv. T
2203
2212
Control Unit
2208
Inv. Q
2202
2209
Parsing Unit
2214
Entropy decoding
2201
200
Input bitstream

FIG. 23

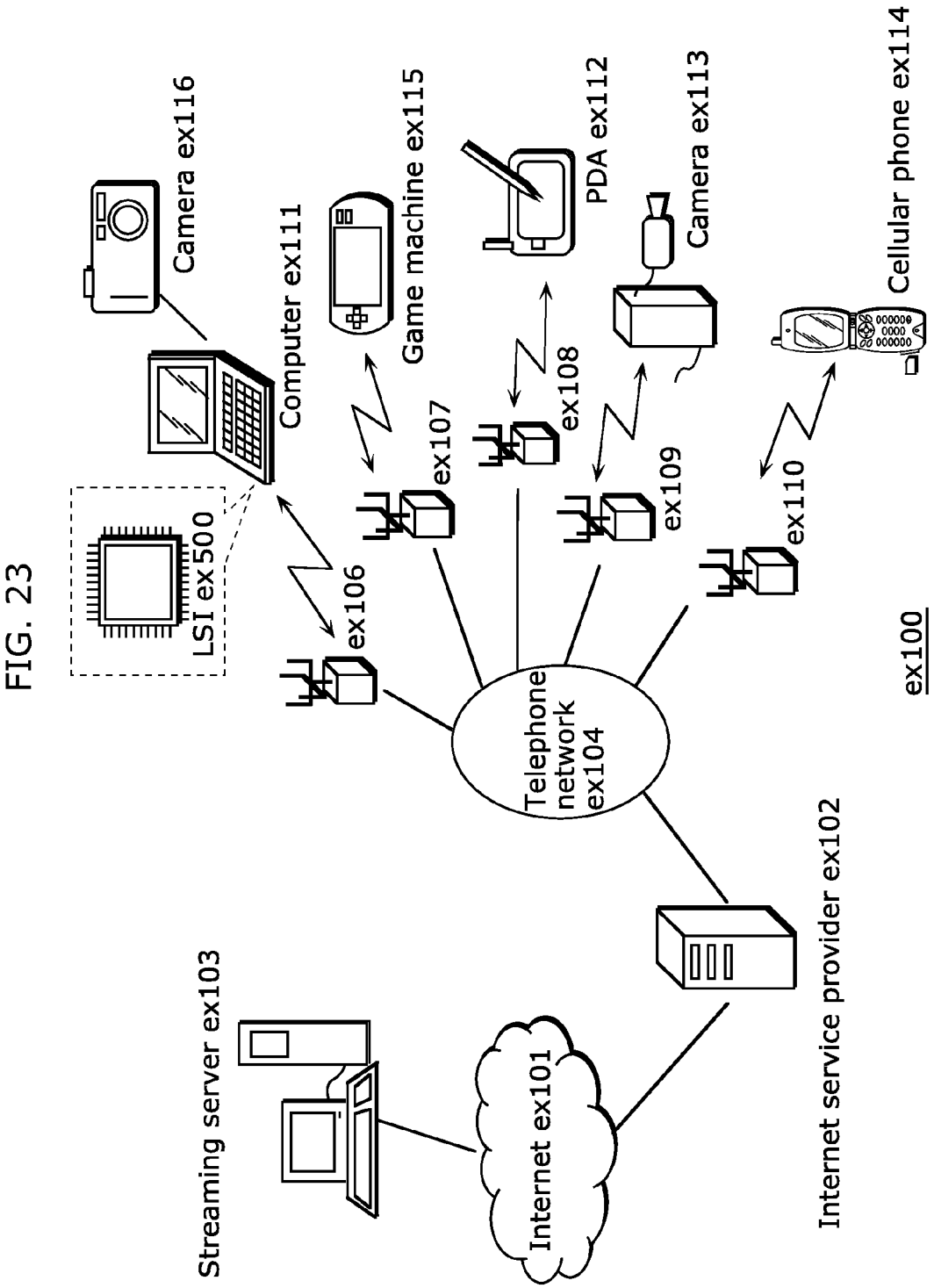

Camera ex116
Computer ex111
LSI ex500
Game machine ex115
PDA ex112
Camera ex113
Cellular phone ex114
ex106
ex107
ex108
ex109
ex110
Telephone network ex104
Streaming server ex103
Internet ex101
Internet service provider ex102
ex100

FIG. 24

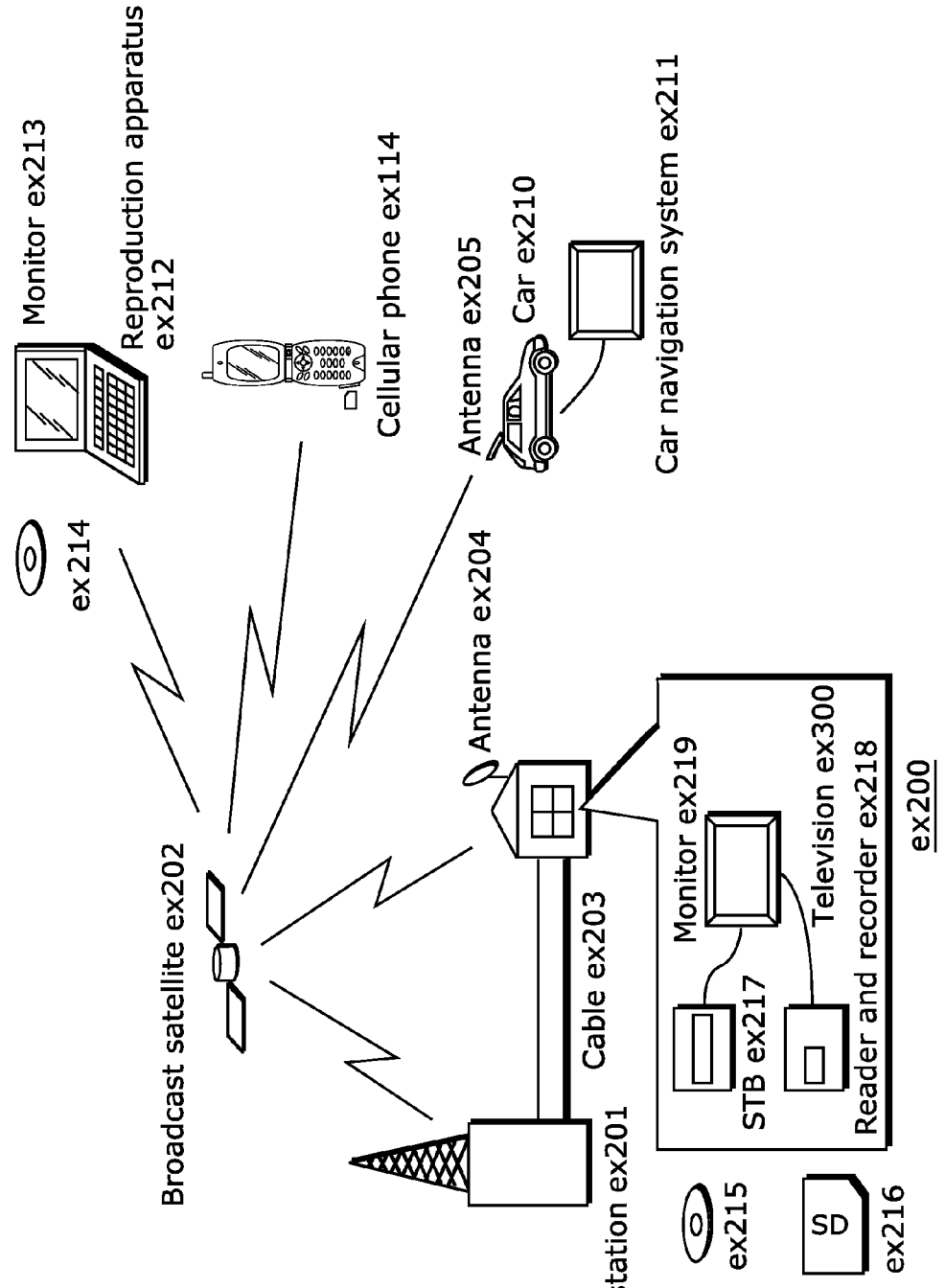

Monitor ex213
Reproduction apparatus ex212
Cellular phone ex114
Antenna ex205
Car ex210
Car navigation system ex211
ex214
Antenna ex204
Broadcast satellite ex202
Cable ex203
Monitor ex219
Television ex300
STB ex217
Reader and recorder ex218
ex200
Broadcast station ex201
ex215
SD
ex216

FIG. 25

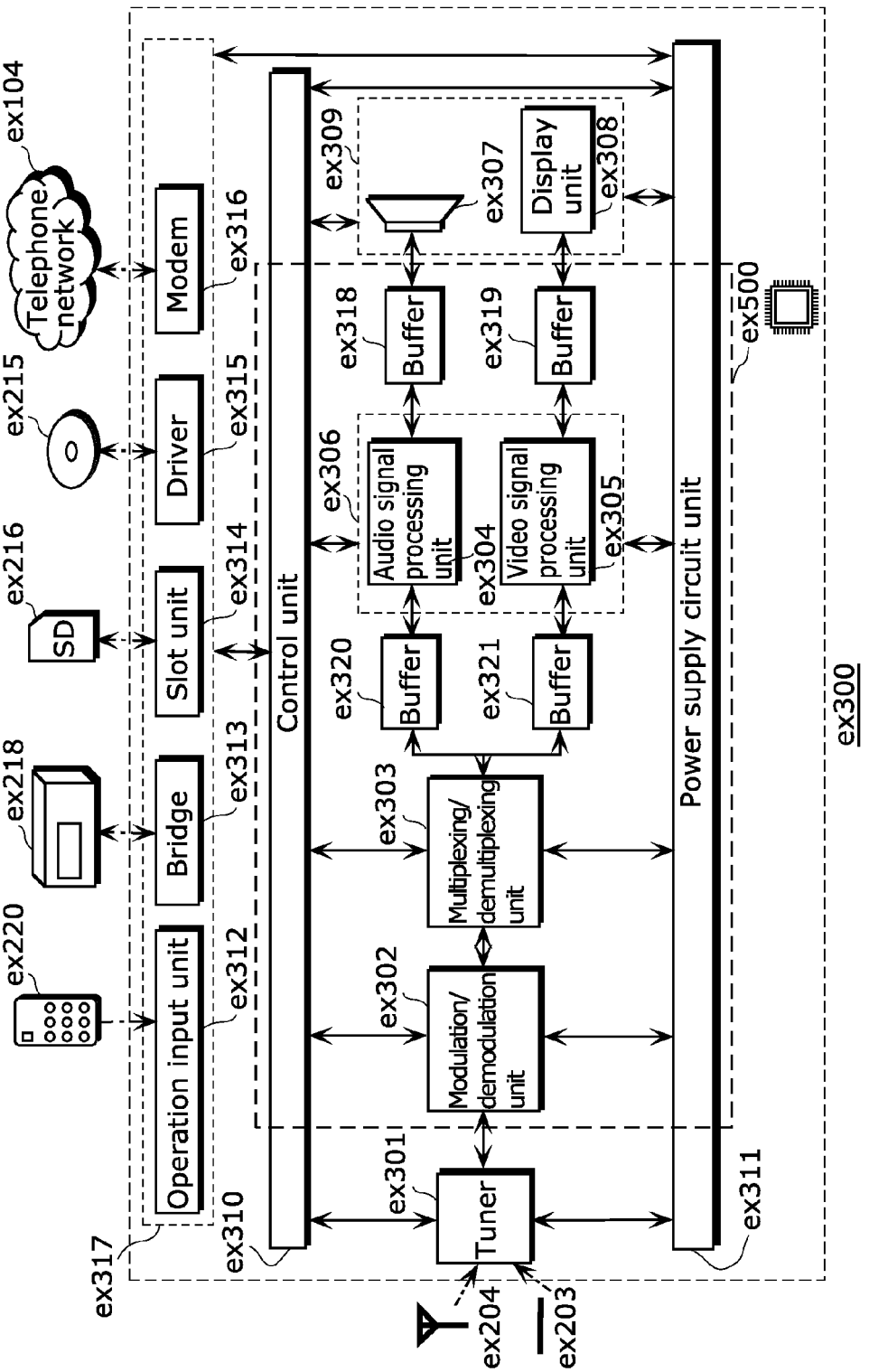

ex104
Telephone network
ex215
ex216
SD
ex218
ex220
ex317
Operation input unit
ex312
Bridge
ex313
Slot unit
ex314
Driver
ex315
Modem
ex316
ex310
Control unit
ex301
Tuner
ex204
ex203
ex302
Modulation/ demodulation unit
ex303
Multiplexing/ demultiplexing unit
ex320
Buffer
ex321
Buffer
ex306
Audio signal processing unit
ex304
Video signal processing unit
ex305
ex318
Buffer
ex319
Buffer
ex309
ex307
Display unit
ex308
ex311
Power supply circuit unit
ex500
ex300

FIG. 26

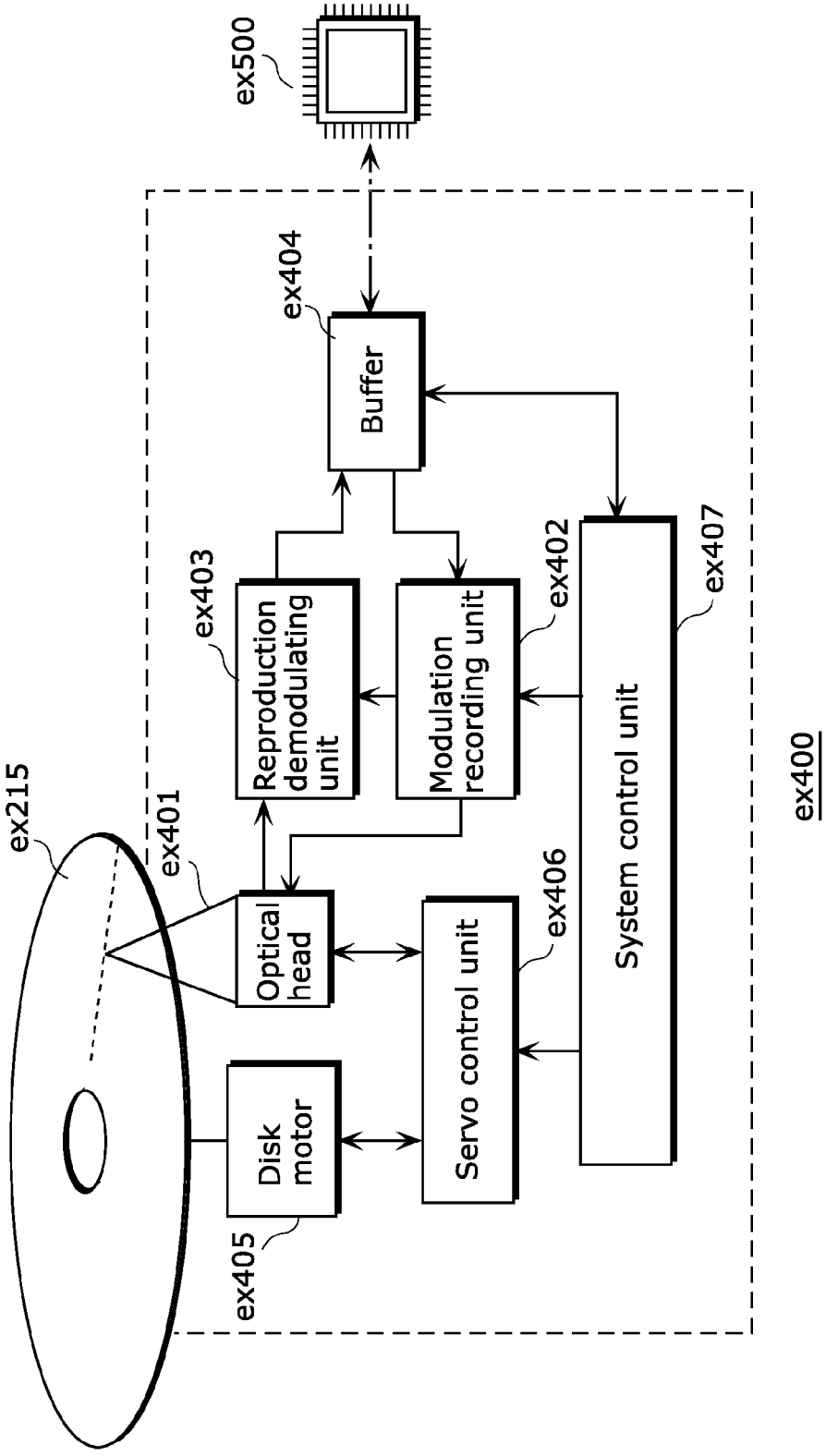

ex500
ex404
Buffer
ex403
Reproduction demodulating unit
ex402
Modulation recording unit
ex407
System control unit
ex400
ex215
ex401
Optical head
ex406
Servo control unit
Disk motor
ex405

FIG. 27

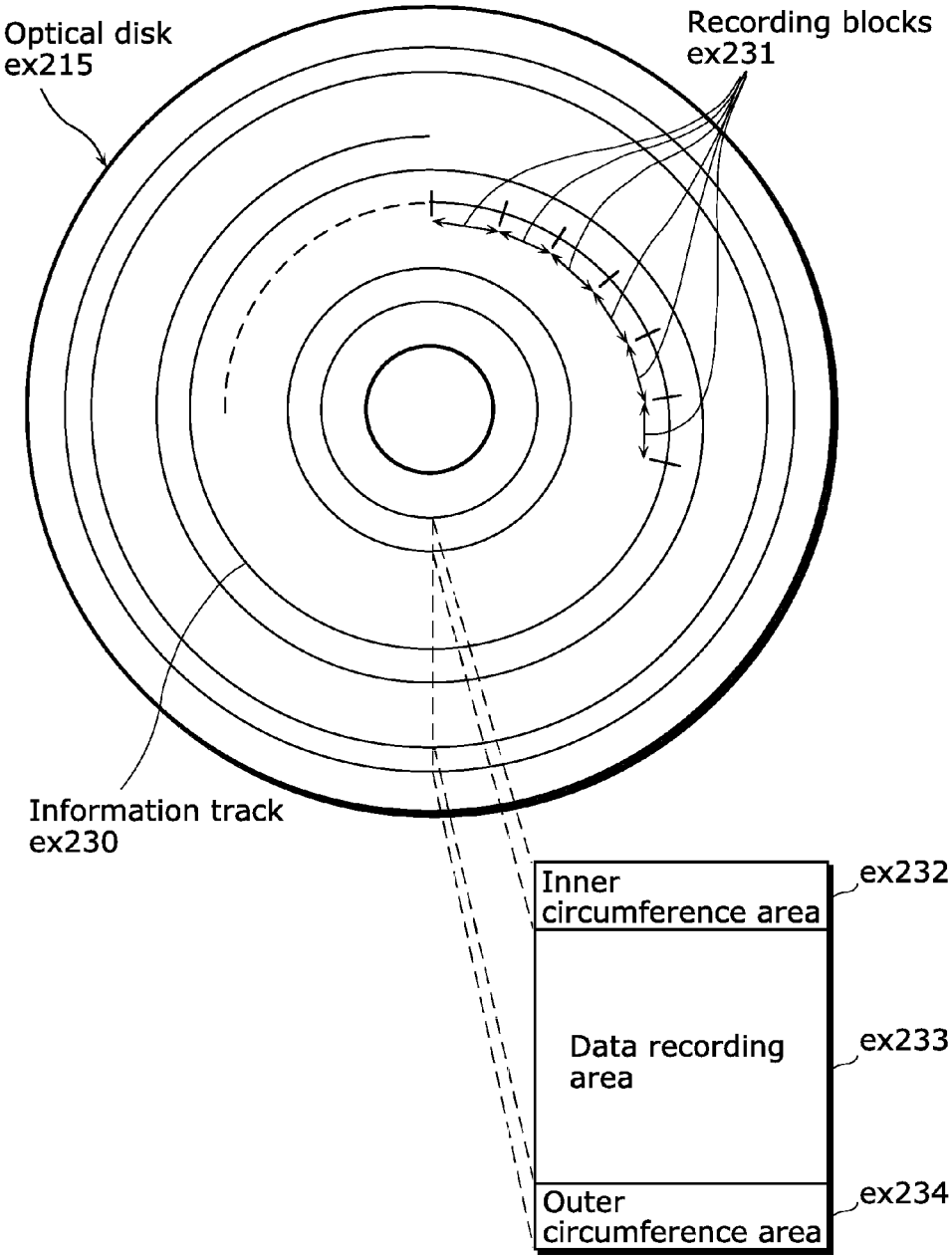

Optical disk
ex215
Recording blocks
ex231
Information track
ex230
Inner
circumference area
ex232
Data recording
area
ex233
Outer
circumference area
ex234

FIG. 28A

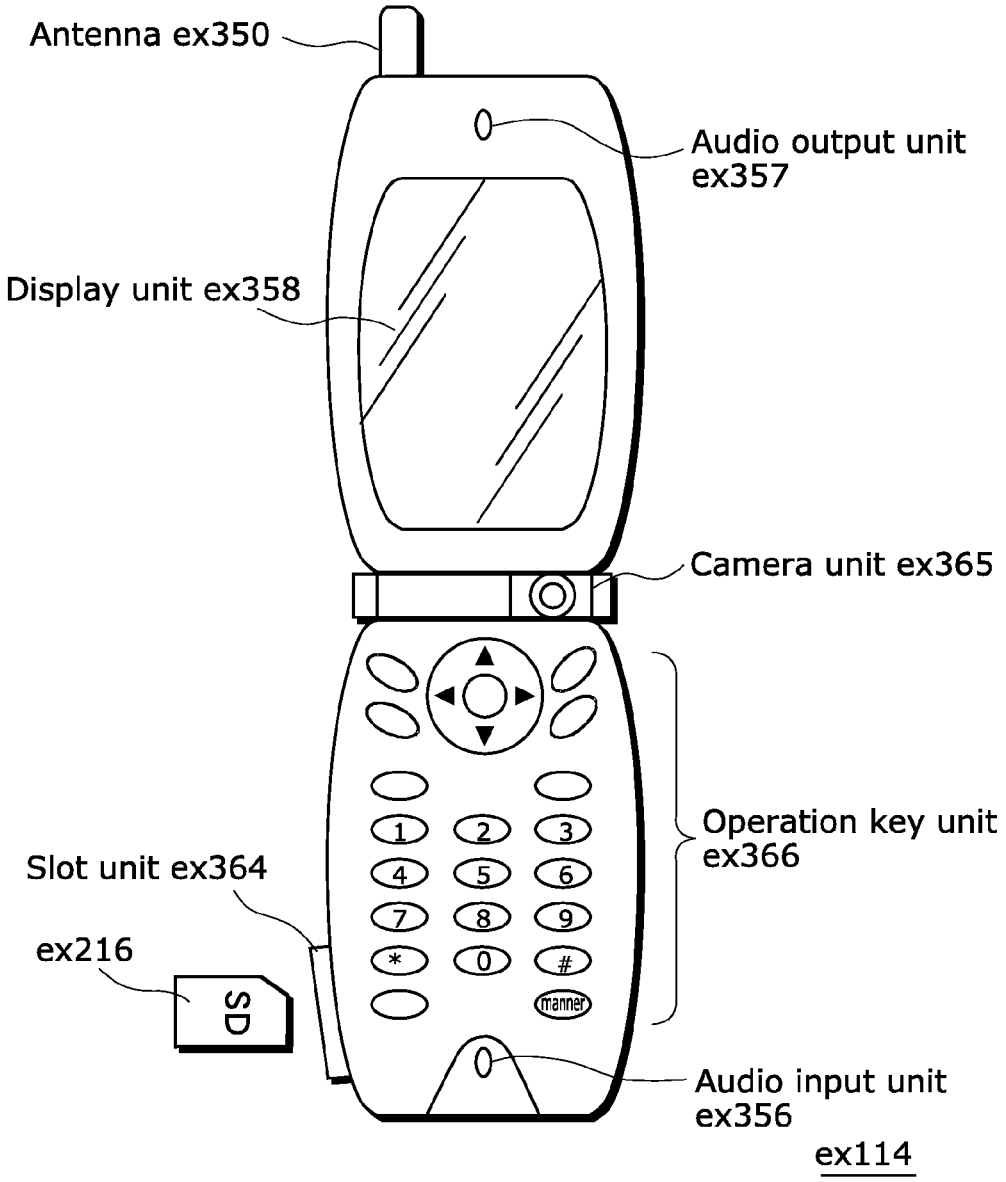

Antenna ex350
Audio output unit ex357
Display unit ex358
Camera unit ex365
Operation key unit ex366
Slot unit ex364
ex216
SD
Audio input unit ex356
ex114

FIG. 28B

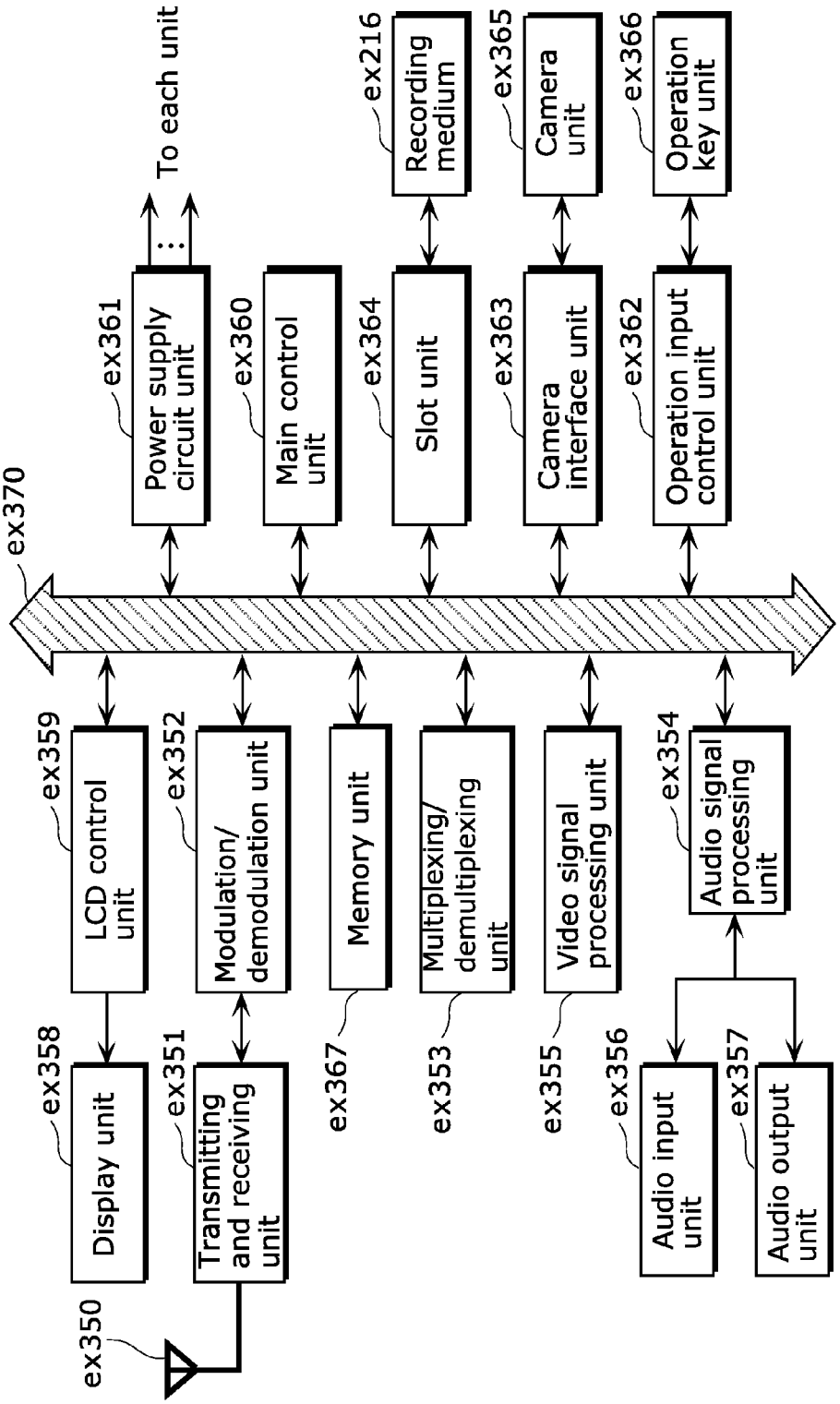

ex370
ex361
Power supply circuit unit
To each unit
ex360
Main control unit
ex364
Slot unit
ex216
Recording medium
ex363
Camera interface unit
ex365
Camera unit
ex362
Operation input control unit
ex366
Operation key unit
ex359
LCD control unit
ex352
Modulation/ demodulation unit
Memory unit
Multiplexing/ demultiplexing unit
Video signal processing unit
ex354
Audio signal processing unit
ex358
Display unit
ex351
Transmitting and receiving unit
ex367
ex353
ex355
ex356
Audio input unit
ex357
Audio output unit
ex350

FIG. 29

Video stream (PID=0x1011, Primary video)
Audio stream (PID=0x1100)
Audio stream (PID=0x1101)
Presentation graphics stream (PID=0x1200)
Presentation graphics stream (PID=0x1201)
Interactive graphics stream (PID=0x1400)
Video stream (PID=0x1B00, Secondary video)
Video stream (PID=0x1B01, Secondary video)

FIG. 30

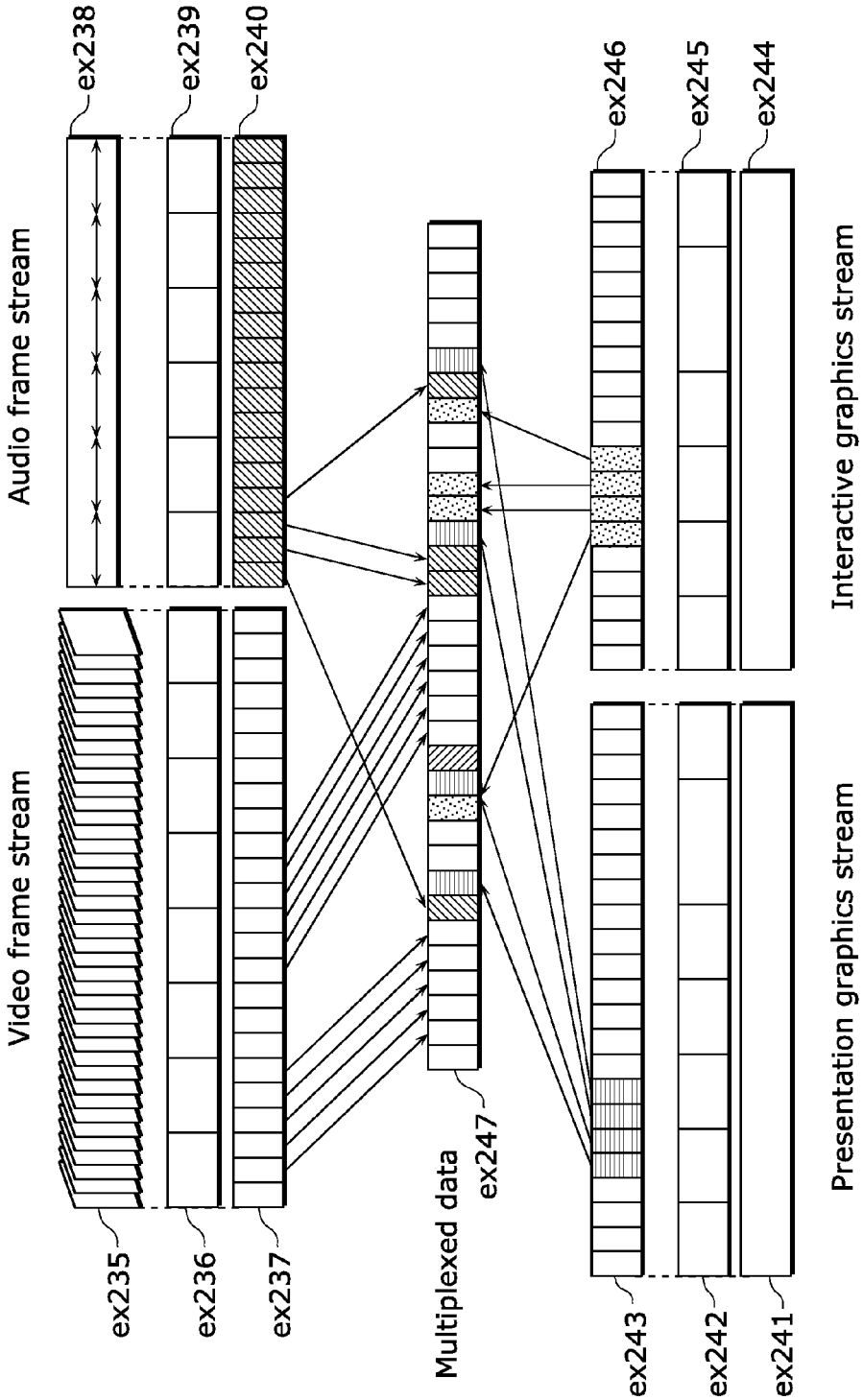

ex238
ex239
ex240
ex246
ex245
ex244
Audio frame stream
Video frame stream
Interactive graphics stream
Presentation graphics stream
Multiplexed data
ex247
ex235
ex236
ex237
ex243
ex242
ex241

FIG. 31

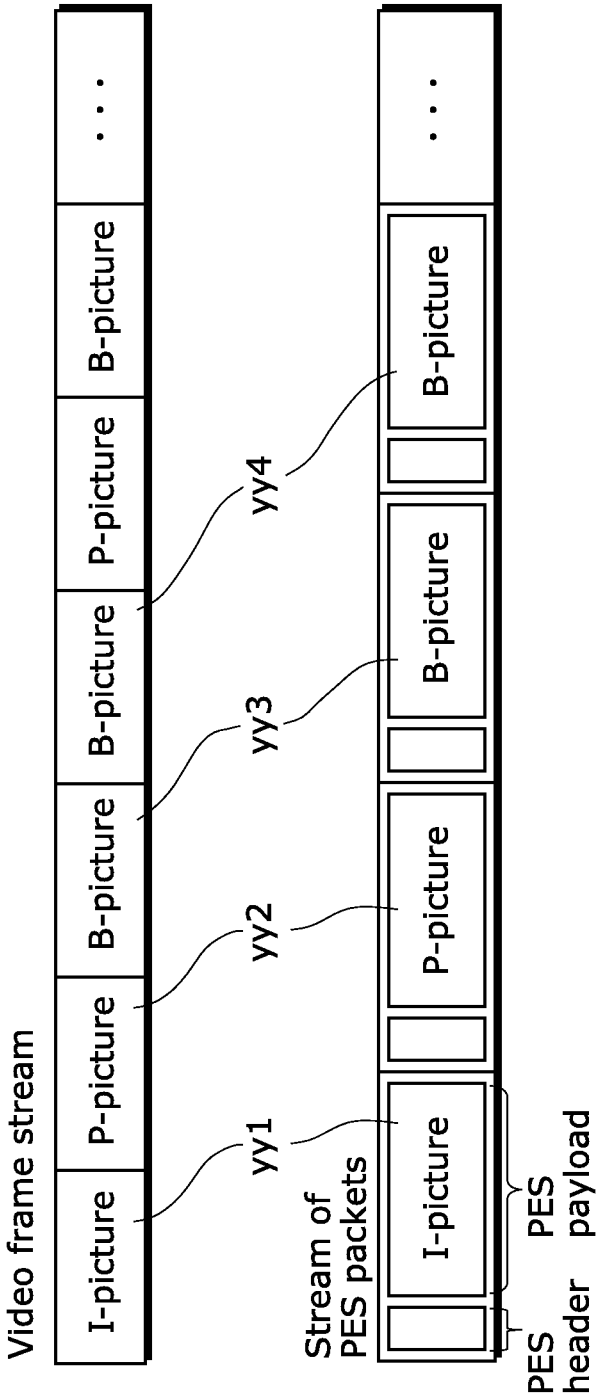

Video frame stream
I-picture
P-picture
B-picture
B-picture
P-picture
B-picture
. . .
yy1
yy2
yy3
yy4
Stream of PES packets
I-picture
P-picture
B-picture
B-picture
. . .
PES header
PES payload

FIG. 32

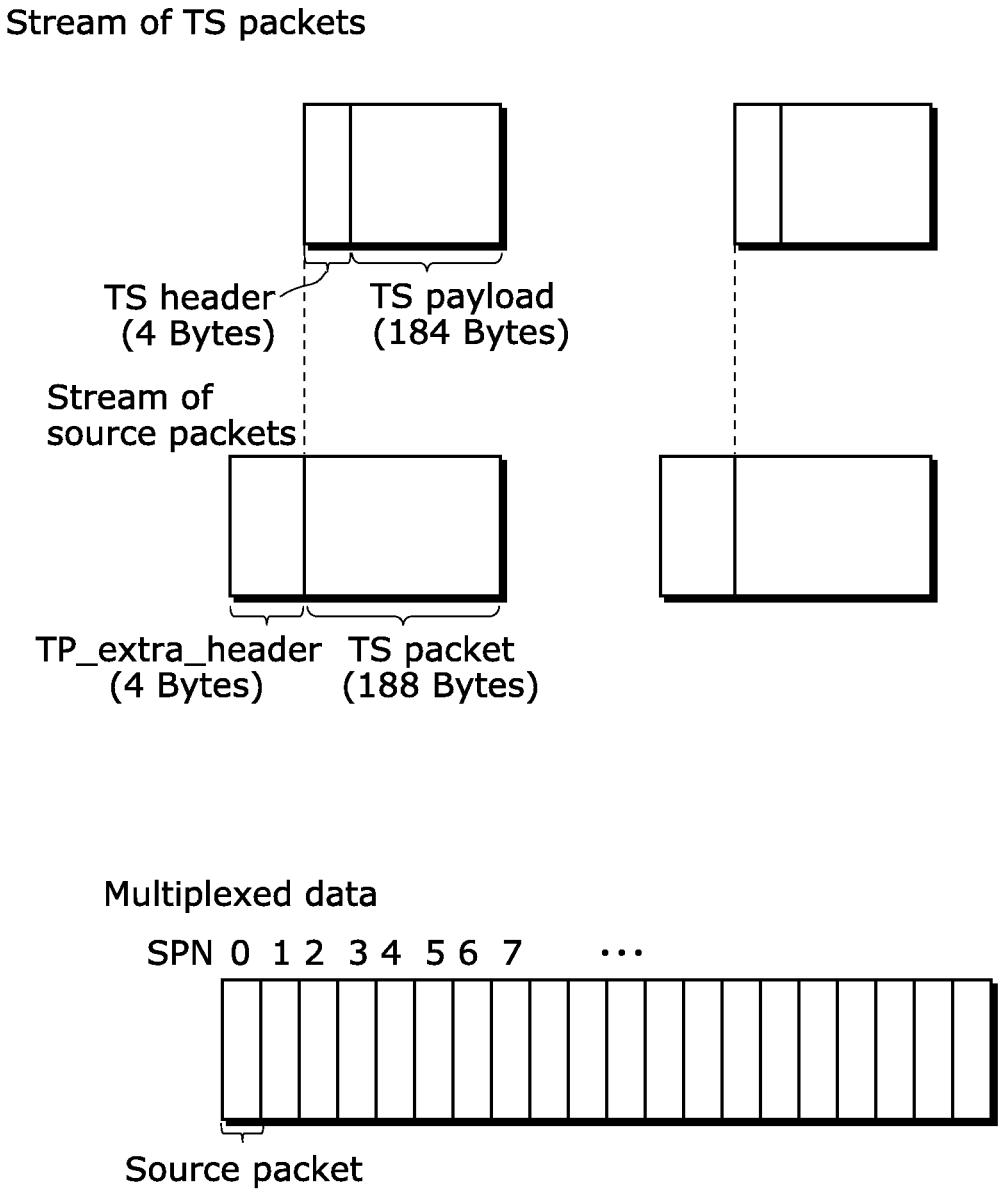

Stream of TS packets
TS header
(4 Bytes)
TS payload
(184 Bytes)
Stream of
source packets
TP_extra_header
(4 Bytes)
TS packet
(188 Bytes)
Multiplexed data
SPN 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...
Source packet

FIG. 33

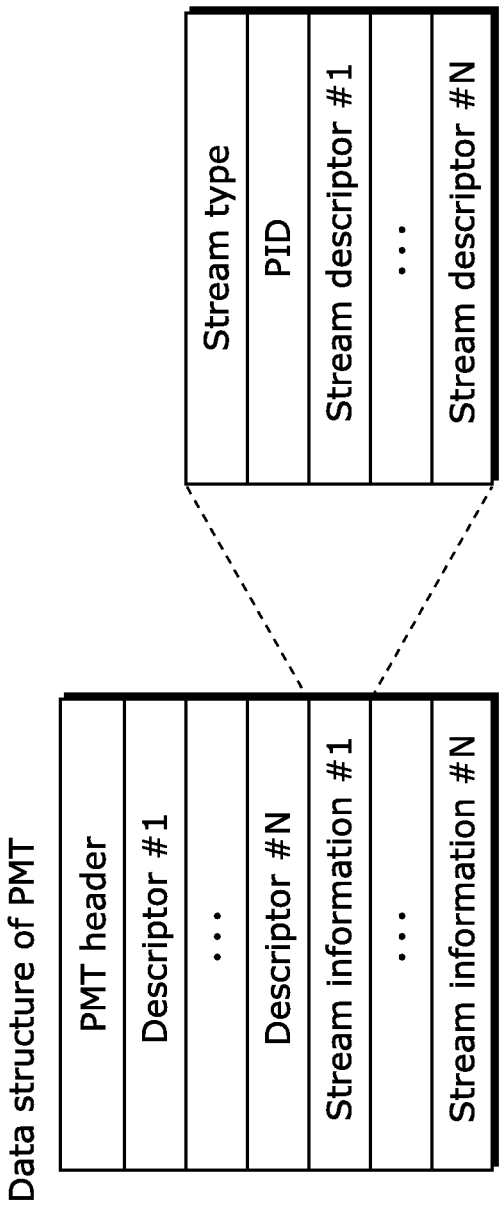

Data structure of PMT
PMT header
Descriptor #1
...
Descriptor #N
Stream information #1
...
Stream information #N
Stream type
PID
Stream descriptor #1
...
Stream descriptor #N

FIG. 34

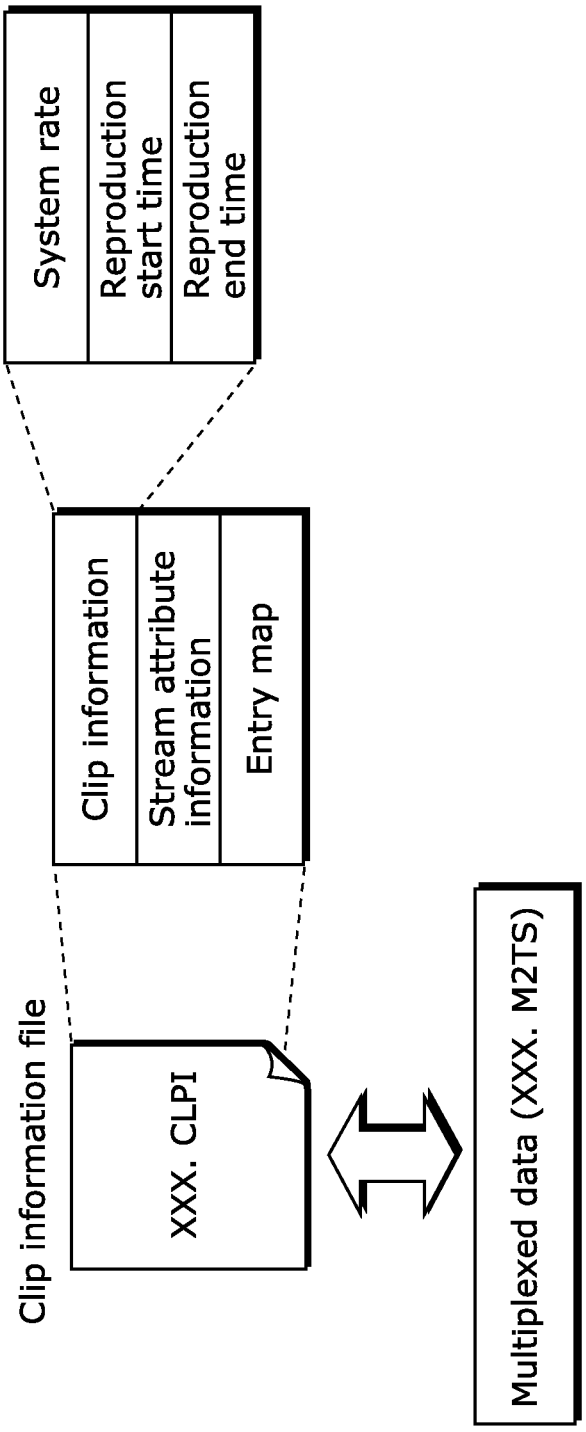

System rate
Reproduction start time
Reproduction end time
Clip information
Stream attribute information
Entry map
Clip information file
XXX. CLPI
Multiplexed data (XXX. M2TS)

FIG. 35

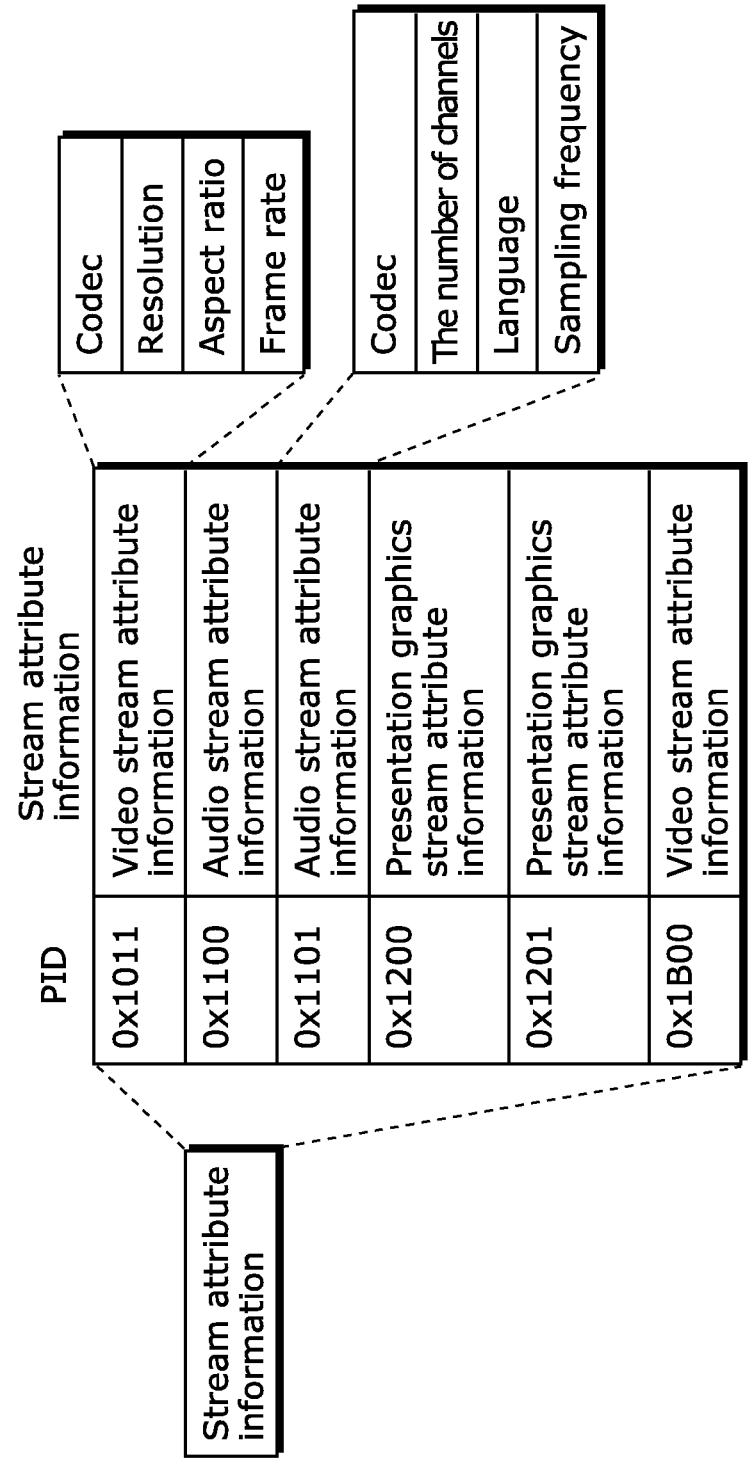

Stream attribute information
PID
Stream attribute information
0x1011
Video stream attribute information
0x1100
Audio stream attribute information
0x1101
Audio stream attribute information
0x1200
Presentation graphics stream attribute information
0x1201
Presentation graphics stream attribute information
0x1B00
Video stream attribute information
Codec
Resolution
Aspect ratio
Frame rate
Codec
The number of channels
Language
Sampling frequency

FIG. 36

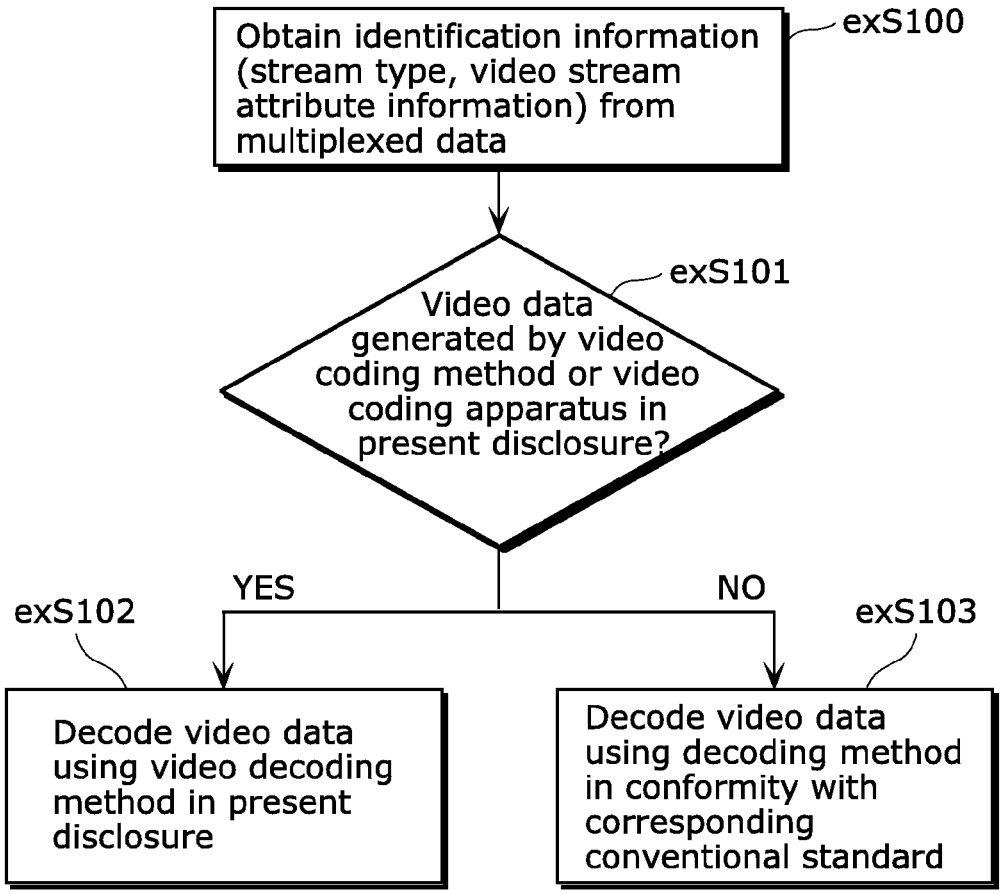

Obtain identification information (stream type, video stream attribute information) from multiplexed data
exS100
Video data generated by video coding method or video coding apparatus in present disclosure?
exS101
YES
NO
exS102
exS103
Decode video data using video decoding method in present disclosure
Decode video data using decoding method in conformity with corresponding conventional standard

FIG. 37

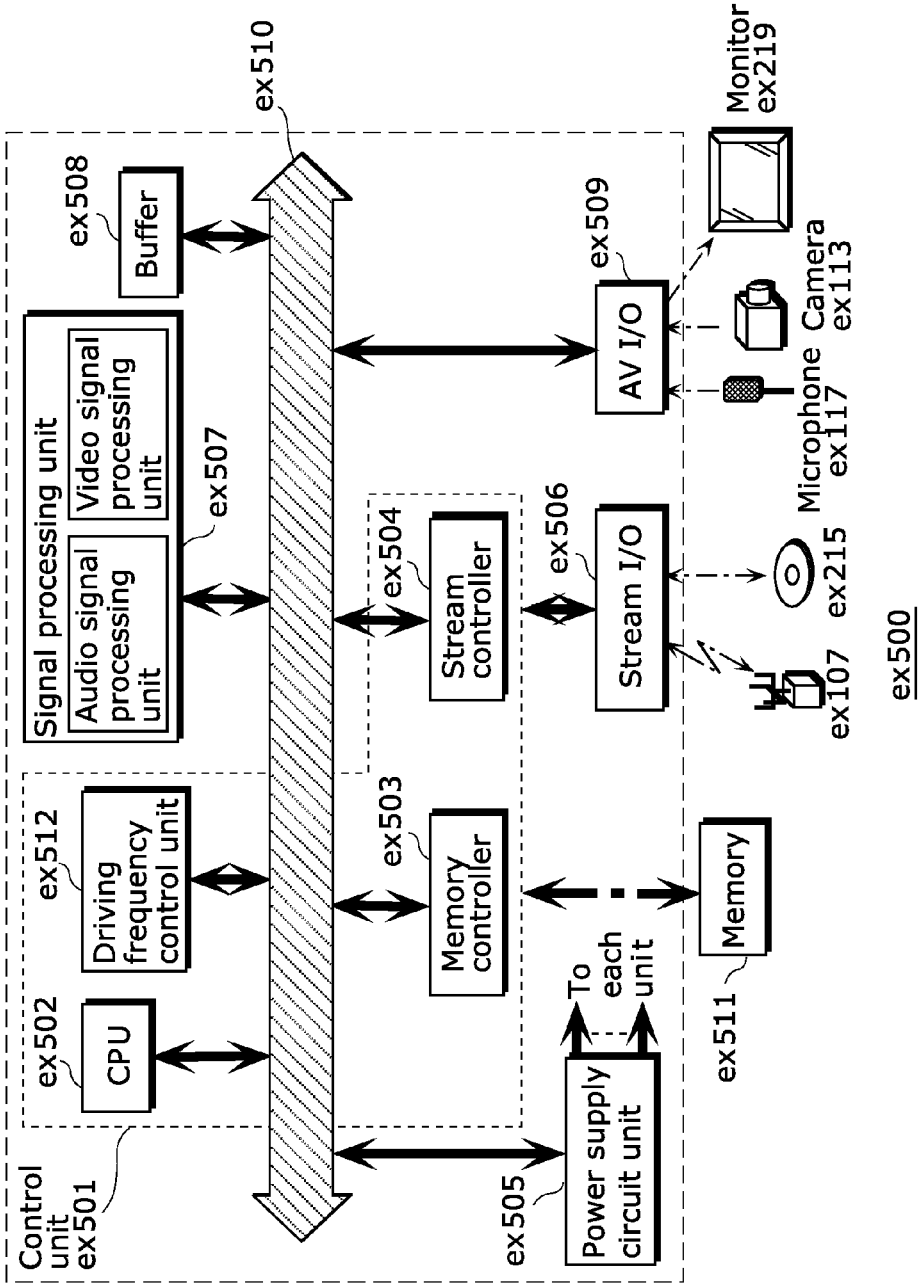

ex500
ex510
Control unit ex501
CPU
ex502
Driving frequency control unit
ex512
Signal processing unit
Audio signal processing unit
Video signal processing unit
ex507
Buffer
ex508
Memory controller
ex503
Stream controller
ex504
Power supply circuit unit
ex505
To each unit
Memory
ex511
Stream I/O
ex506
AV I/O
ex509
Monitor ex219
Camera ex113
Microphone ex117
ex215
ex107

FIG. 38

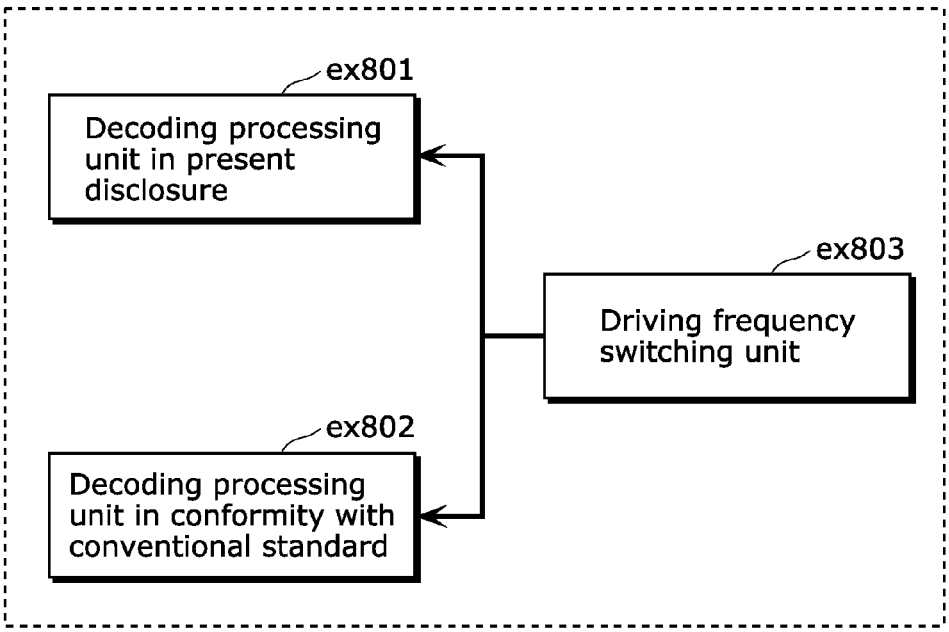

ex801
Decoding processing unit in present disclosure
ex803
Driving frequency switching unit
ex802
Decoding processing unit in conformity with conventional standard
ex800

FIG. 39

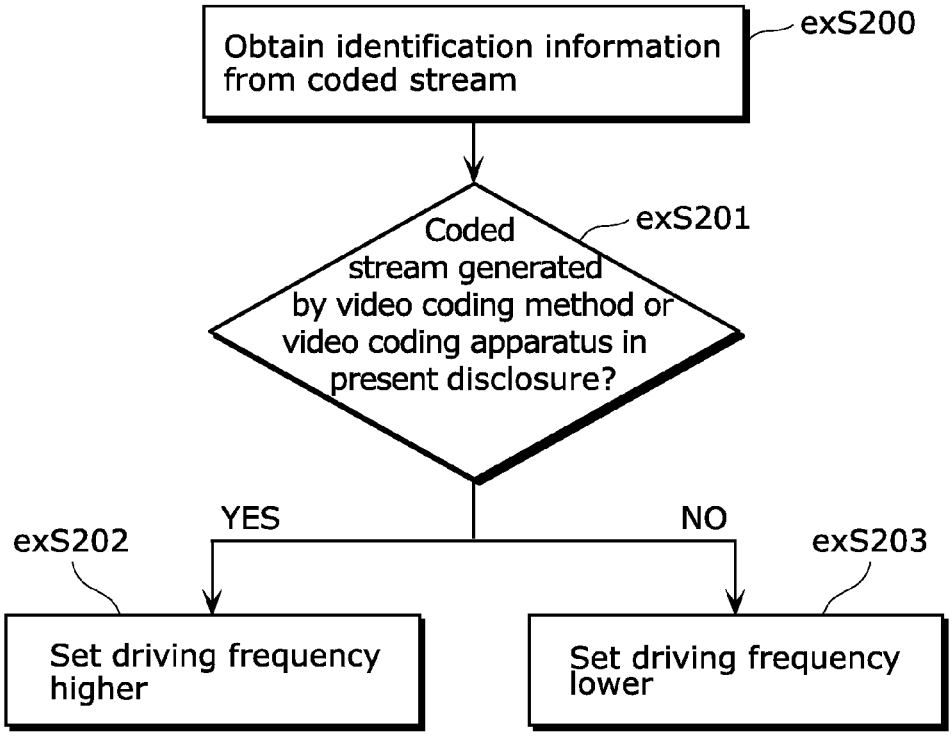

Obtain identification information from coded stream
exS200
Coded stream generated by video coding method or video coding apparatus in present disclosure?
exS201
YES
NO
exS202
exS203
Set driving frequency higher
Set driving frequency lower

FIG. 40

Corresponding standard	Driving frequency
MPEG-4 AVC	500 MHz
MPEG-2	350 MHz
⋮	⋮

FIG. 41A

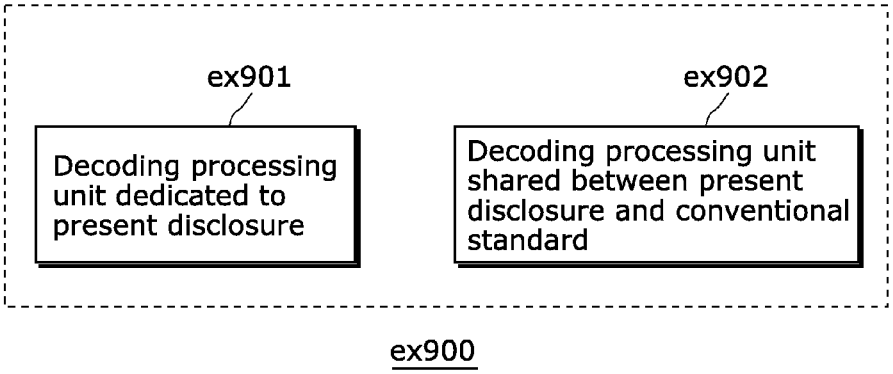
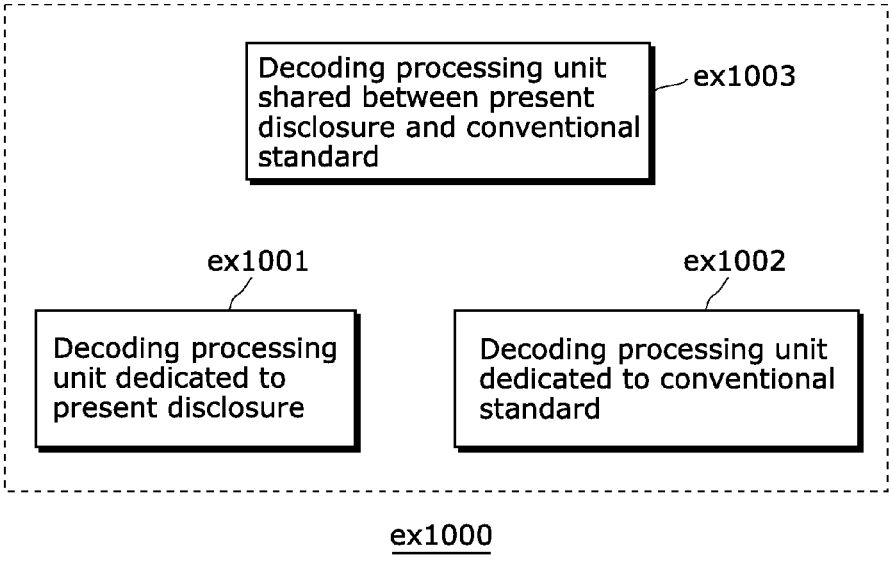


FIG. 41B



METHOD OF PERFORMING MOTION VECTOR PREDICTION, AND APPARATUS THEREOF

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation application of PCT International Application No. PCT/JP2013/002932 filed on May 7, 2013, designating the United States of America, which is based on and claims priority of U.S. Patent Application No. 61/644,511 filed on May 9, 2012. The entire disclosures of the above-identified applications, including the specifications, drawings and claims are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD

One or more exemplary embodiments disclosed herein relate to a method of performing motion vector prediction, an encoding method and a decoding method involving the motion vector prediction, and encoding and decoding apparatuses thereof. These embodiments can be applied in any multimedia data coding and, more particularly, in video (or image) coding that supports different types of reference pictures for the motion vector prediction process.

BACKGROUND

Recent video coding schemes such as HEVC (High Efficiency Video Coding), MVC (Multiview Video Coding) or SVC (Scalable Video Coding) support inter-picture prediction using previously coded reference pictures. The classification of reference pictures may be different depending on, e.g., their Picture Order Count (POC) distance from a target picture, view layer for SVC and view id for 3D video and MVC. Nevertheless, conventional coding scheme applies the same motion vector prediction for all types of reference pictures regardless of their view id, view layers and whether they are short or long term reference pictures. For example, performing POC-based scaling on a motion vector (MV) which points to a long term reference picture (LTRP) may result in the scaled motion vector having an extremely large or small magnitude. In such a case, the accuracy and efficiency of the motion vector prediction process becomes suboptimal.

HEVC supports spatial motion vector prediction and temporal motion vector prediction. In spatial motion vector prediction, the motion vector of a target prediction unit (PU) is predicted using a motion vector of a previously coded neighbouring PU. Both the target PU and the neighbouring PU are located within a current target picture. In temporal motion vector prediction, a motion vector of a target prediction unit (PU) is predicted using a motion vector of a collocated block. The collocated block is located within a previously coded collocated picture and the collocated block is coded using a motion vector pointing to a reference picture (which may be referred to as a collocated reference picture). The term collocated generally indicates that the coordinates of the collocated PU within the collocated picture are the same as the coordinates of the target PU within the current target picture. However, due to variable coding unit and prediction unit sizes in HEVC, the current PU and collocated PU may not be perfectly aligned (i.e. their coordinates may not be exactly the same), and a predetermined selection scheme is used for selecting the collocated PU.

A motion vector predictor (MVP) may be obtained by scaling the motion vector of a neighbouring PU or a collocated PU based on certain characteristics of the motion vector such as its temporal distance (i.e., picture order count (POC) value difference) between the target picture and its corresponding reference picture. For example, the motion vector of a collocated PU may be scaled according to the POC distance to produce a temporal MVP for the current PU according to the following equation:

$$MVP=(tb/td)*nmv$$

where:

MVP=temporal motion vector predictor derived from the motion vector of collocated block/PU;

nmv=motion vector of the collocated block/PU;

tb=signed POC distance/difference from the current picture to the reference picture referred by the target block/PU;

td=signed POC distance/difference from the collocated picture to the reference picture referred by the collocated block/PU.

Generally, in spatial prediction, for deriving "td", the target picture is the current picture and its reference picture is the collocated reference picture. In temporal prediction, for deriving "tb", the target picture is the collocated picture and its reference picture is the collocated reference picture. For deriving "tb", target picture is the current picture and its reference picture is the current reference (i.e., referred by the target PU, either from RefList0 or RefList1) for both spatial and temporal prediction.

CITATION LIST

Non Patent Literature

[NPL 1]
ISO/IEC 14496-10, "MPEG-4 Part 10 Advanced Video Coding"

SUMMARY

Technical Problem

As described in the background, conventional coding scheme applies the same motion vector prediction for all types of reference pictures, that is, scaling is perform without consideration of the type of reference pictures involved. For example, conventional POC-based scaling scheme does not consider whether the reference pictures involved in the motion vector prediction are long term reference pictures. Performing POC-based scaling on a motion vector which points to a long term reference picture may result in the scaled motion vector (i.e., MVP) having an erroneous extremely large or small magnitude. This is because the POC distance between a long term reference picture (LTRP) and a PU which refers to the LTRP may be large. In such a case, the accuracy and efficiency of motion vector prediction process becomes inaccurate and suboptimal.

Solution to Problem

In one general aspect, the techniques disclosed here feature a method of performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture, the method comprising:

deriving a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally adjacent to the current block;

adding the derived candidate to a list of candidates; and

deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

These general and specific aspects may be implemented using a system, a method, an integrated circuit, a computer program, or a computer-readable recording medium such as a CD-ROM, or any combination of systems, methods, integrated circuits, computer programs, or computer-readable recording media.

Additional benefits and advantages of the disclosed embodiments will be apparent from the Specification and Drawings. The benefits and/or advantages may be individually obtained by the various embodiments and features of the Specification and Drawings, which need not all be provided in order to obtain one or more of such benefits and/or advantages.

Advantageous Effects

Embodiments disclosed herein seek to improve encoding/decoding efficiency due to more accurate motion vector prediction. The complexity of motion vector prediction process is also reduced as unnecessary or undesirable scaling steps are removed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

These and other advantages and features will become apparent from the following description thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying Drawings, by way of non-limiting examples of embodiments disclosed herein.

FIG. **1** depicts an exemplary largest coding unit (LCU).

FIG. **2** depicts a diagram illustrating an exemplary location of the reference picture classification parameter in the coded video bitstream according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **3** depicts a diagram illustrating an exemplary location of the reference picture classification parameter in the coded video bitstream according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **4** depicts a diagram illustrating an exemplary location of the reference picture classification parameter in the coded video bitstream according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **5** depicts an exploded view diagram of the coded video bitstream illustrating an exemplary location of the prediction mode type parameter according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **6** depicts a flow diagram of a method of performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **7** depicts a flow diagram of a method of deriving a motion vector predictor candidate in the method of performing motion vector prediction according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **8** depicts a general inter-relationship between various blocks and pictures in a temporal motion prediction.

FIG. **9** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of encoding a video/image according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **10** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of decoding a coded video/image according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **11** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of encoding a video/image according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **12** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of decoding a coded video/image according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **13** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of encoding a video/image according to a third embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **14** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of decoding a coded video/image according to the third embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **15** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of encoding a video/image according to a fourth embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **16** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of decoding a coded video/image according to the fourth embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **17** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of encoding a video/image according to a fifth embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **18** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of decoding a coded video/image according to the fifth embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **19** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of encoding a video/image according to a sixth embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **20** depicts a flow diagram illustrating a method of decoding a coded video/image according to the sixth embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. **21** depicts a block diagram showing an exemplary structure of a video/image encoding apparatus according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **22** depicts a block diagram showing an exemplary structure of a video/image decoding apparatus according to one exemplary embodiment.

FIG. **23** shows an overall configuration of a content providing system for implementing content distribution services.

FIG. **24** shows an overall configuration of a digital broadcasting system.

FIG. **25** shows a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a television.

FIG. **26** shows a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of an information reproducing/recording unit that reads and writes information from and on a recording medium that is an optical disk.

FIG. **27** shows an example of a configuration of a recording medium that is an optical disk.

FIG. **28**A shows an example of a cellular phone.

FIG. **28**B is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of a cellular phone.

FIG. **29** illustrates a structure of multiplexed data.

FIG. **30** schematically shows how each stream is multiplexed in multiplexed data.

FIG. **31** shows how a video stream is stored in a stream of PES packets in more detail.

FIG. **32** shows a structure of TS packets and source packets in the multiplexed data.

FIG. **33** shows a data structure of a PMT.

FIG. **34** shows an internal structure of multiplexed data information.

FIG. **35** shows an internal structure of stream attribute information.

FIG. **36** shows steps for identifying video data.

FIG. **37** shows an example of a configuration of an integrated circuit for implementing the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method according to each of embodiments.

FIG. **38** shows a configuration for switching between driving frequencies.

FIG. **39** shows steps for identifying video data and switching between driving frequencies.

FIG. **40** shows an example of a look-up table in which video data standards are associated with driving frequencies.

FIG. **41**A is a diagram showing an example of a configuration for sharing a module of a signal processing unit.

FIG. **41**B is a diagram showing another example of a configuration for sharing a module of the signal processing unit.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments disclosed herein seek to provide methods and apparatuses for performing motion vector prediction with consideration of the type of the reference pictures involved. In particular, according to an embodiment disclosed herein, whether to scale the motion vector for producing a motion vector predictor candidate and/or whether to include the motion vector in a candidate list of motion vector predictor candidates, is decided based on the type of the reference pictures involved. Therefore, the efficiency of the motion vector prediction process can be improved since unnecessary or undesirable scaling steps (i.e., scaling which results in an erroneous motion vector predictor being produced) are reduced or removed.

According to an embodiment, in spatial motion vector prediction, POC-based motion vector scaling is disabled when any one of the following conditions is true:

- current (i.e., target) PU refers to a predetermined type of reference picture, or
- neighbouring PU refers to a predetermined type of reference picture.

According to another embodiment, in temporal motion vector prediction, POC-based motion vector scaling is disabled when any one of the following conditions is true:

- current (i.e., target) PU refers to a predetermined type of reference picture, or
- collocated PU refers to a predetermined type of reference picture.

For example, the predetermined type of reference picture may be a long term reference picture. In an embodiment, when POC-based motion vector scaling is disabled, the neighbouring or collocated PU's motion vector is taken directly as the spatial or temporal motion vector predictor when available motion vector candidate for the spatial or temporal motion vector prediction is needed.

In certain embodiments, depending on the type of reference pictures involved, the spatial or temporal motion vector candidate may be directly set as being not available (i.e., excluded from the candidate list).

In one general aspect, the techniques disclosed here feature a method of performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture, the method comprising:

deriving a motion vector predictor candidate for a candidate list of motion vector predictor candidates for the current block having a current motion vector and a current reference picture, and

deriving a motion vector predictor based on a selected motion vector predictor candidate from the candidate list,

wherein said deriving the motion vector predictor candidate comprises:

selecting a motion vector of a neighbouring block or a collocated block of the current block, said motion vector having an associated reference picture, and

deciding whether to scale said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate, and/or whether to include said motion vector in the candidate list, based on a type of the current reference picture and/or a type of said associated reference picture.

For example, said deciding comprises determining whether the current reference picture or said associated reference picture is of a predetermined type.

The method may further comprise excluding said motion vector from for inclusion in the candidate list if the current reference picture or said associated reference picture is of the predetermined type.

The method may further comprise scaling said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate if the current reference picture or said associated reference picture is of the predetermined type.

If the current reference picture or said associated reference picture is of the predetermined type, the method may decide not to scale said motion vector, and duplicate said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate.

The method may further comprise scaling said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate if the current reference picture and said associated reference picture is of the same type.

For example, the predetermined type of reference picture is a long term reference picture, an inter-view reference picture, and/or an inter-layer reference picture.

According to another aspect of the techniques disclosed herein, there is provided an encoding method for encoding a current block of a picture to generate an encoded bitstream, the encoding method comprises the method of performing motion vector prediction for the current block according to the general aspect of the disclosed techniques described hereinbefore.

According to another aspect of the techniques disclosed herein, there is provided a decoding method for decoding a current block of a picture from an encoded bitstream, the decoding method comprises the method of performing motion vector prediction for the current block according to the general aspect of the disclosed techniques described hereinbefore.

According to another aspect of the techniques disclosed herein, there is provided an encoding apparatus for encoding a current block in a picture to generate an encoded bitstream, the encoding apparatus comprising:

a motion vector prediction unit for deriving a motion vector predictor candidate for a candidate list of motion vector predictor candidates for the current block having a current motion vector and a current reference picture, and for deriving a motion vector predictor based on a selected motion vector predictor candidate from the candidate list;

a control unit for receiving a motion vector of a neighbouring block or a collocated block of the current block, said motion vector having an associated reference picture, and for deciding whether to scale said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate, and/or whether to include said motion vector in the candidate list, based on a type of the current reference picture and/or a type of said associated reference picture;

an inter prediction unit for producing a predicted block based on the derived motion vector predictor; and

an encoding unit for generating the encoded bitstream based on the current block and the predictive block,

wherein the control unit is configured to output a signal indicative of said decision to the motion vector prediction unit for deriving the motion vector predictor candidate based on the signal.

According to another aspect of the techniques disclosed herein, there is provided a decoding apparatus for decoding a current block in a picture from an encoded bitstream, the decoding apparatus comprising:

a motion vector prediction unit for deriving a motion vector predictor candidate for a candidate list of motion vector predictor candidates for the current block having a current motion vector and a current reference picture, and for deriving a motion vector predictor based on a selected motion vector predictor candidate from the candidate list;

a control unit for receiving a motion vector of a neighbouring block or a collocated block of the current block, said motion vector having an associated reference picture, and for deciding whether to scale said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate, and/or whether to include said motion vector in the candidate list, based on a type of the current reference picture and/or a type of said associated reference picture;

a decoding unit for decoding the current block from the encoded bit-stream; and

an inter prediction unit for producing a predictive block based on the derived motion vector predictor, the predictive block for use in reconstructing the current block,

wherein the control unit is configured to output a signal indicative of said decision to the motion vector prediction unit for deriving the motion vector predictor candidate based on the signal.

According to another aspect of the techniques disclosed herein, there is provided a computer program product, embodied in a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium, comprising instructions executable by a computing processor to perform the method according to the general aspect of the disclosed techniques described hereinbefore.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, a method of performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture, comprises:

deriving a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally adjacent to the current block;

adding the derived candidate to a list of candidates; and

deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

For example, the determining includes determining whether each of the current reference picture and the first reference picture is of a predetermined type.

For example, in the deriving of the candidate, the candidate is derived from the first motion vector when the current reference picture and the first reference picture are of a same type, and the candidate is not derived from the first motion vector when the current reference picture and the first reference pictures are of different types.

For example, the deriving of the candidate further includes scaling the first motion vector to produce the candidate when both the current reference picture and the first reference picture are not of the predetermined type.

For example, in the deriving of the candidate, duplicating the first motion vector to produce the candidate when both the current reference picture and the first reference picture are of the predetermined type.

For example, the predetermined type of each of the current reference picture and the first reference picture is one of a long term reference picture, an inter-view reference picture, and an inter-layer reference picture.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, the above method further comprises encoding the current block into the encoded bitstream using the at least one motion vector predictor.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, the above method further comprises decoding the current block to generate a reconstructed picture using the at least one motion vector predictor.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, an apparatus for performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture, the apparatus comprises

a motion vector prediction unit configured to:

derive a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally adjacent to the current block;

add the derived candidate to a list of candidates; and

derive at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates,

wherein when the candidate is derived, whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector is determined based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, the above apparatus further comprises an encoding unit configured to encode the current block into the encoded bitstream using the at least one motion vector predictor.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, the above apparatus further comprises a decoding unit configured to decode the current block to generate a reconstructed picture using the at least one motion vector predictor.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium comprises instructions for causing one or more processors to perform the above method.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, an encoding apparatus for encoding a current block in a picture to generate an encoded bitstream comprises:

one or more processors; and

storage coupled to the one or more processors,

wherein the one or more processors are configured to:

derive a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally adjacent to the current block;

add the derived candidate to a list of candidates;

derive at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates; and

encode the current block into the encoded bitstream using the at least one motion vector predictor,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion

vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, a decoding apparatus for decoding a current block in a picture from an encoded bitstream comprises:

one or more processors; and

storage coupled to the one or more processors,

wherein the one or more processors are configured to:

derive a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally adjacent to the current block;

add the derived candidate to a list of candidates;

derive at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates; and

decode the current block to generate a reconstructed picture using the at least one motion vector predictor,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, a content transmitting method comprises

transmitting a bitstream from a device to a terminal in response to an instruction from the terminal, the bitstream being generated by performing an encoding process on a current block in a picture,

wherein the encoding process includes:

deriving a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally-adjacent to the current block;

adding the derived candidate to a list of candidates;

deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates; and

encoding the current block into the encoded bitstream using the at least one motion vector predictor,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, a method for managing content in a communication system comprises:

receiving a bitstream encoded by a encoding method from a first terminal;

storing the bitstream in a server;

receiving a request for the bitstream from a second terminal; and

transmitting the bitstream from the server to the second terminal,

wherein the encoding method includes:

deriving a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally-adjacent to the current block;

adding the derived candidate to a list of candidates;

deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates; and

encoding the current block into the encoded bitstream using the at least one motion vector predictor,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, a camera device for taking a picture and encoding a current block in the picture to generate an encoded bitstream comprises:

a camera unit configured to take the picture;

a motion vector prediction unit configured to

derive a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally-adjacent to the current block,

add the derived candidate to a list of candidates, and

derive at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates,

an encoding unit configured to encode the current block into the encoded bitstream using the at least one motion vector predictor; and

a transmitting unit configured to transmit the encoded bitstream to an external device through a network,

wherein when the candidate is derived, whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector is determined based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

According to an exemplary embodiment disclosed herein, a terminal for decoding a current block in a picture from an encoded bitstream comprises:

a transmitting unit configured to transmit a request for the encoded bitstream to an external device;

a receiving unit configured to receive the encoded bitstream from the external device;

a motion vector prediction unit configured to

derive a candidate for a motion vector predictor to code a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block that is spatially adjacent or temporally-adjacent to the current block,

add the derived candidate to a list of candidates, and

derive at least one motion vector predictor based on a selected candidate from the list of candidates;

a decoding unit configured to decode the current block to generate a reconstructed picture using the at least one motion vector predictor; and

a display configured to display the reconstructed picture,

wherein when the candidate is derived, whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector is determined based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector.

Each of the exemplary embodiments described below shows a general or specific example. The numerical values, shapes, materials, structural elements, the arrangement and connection of the structural elements, steps, the processing order of the steps etc. shown in the following exemplary embodiments are mere examples, and therefore do not limit the scope of the appended Claims and their equivalents.

Therefore, among the structural elements in the following exemplary embodiments, structural elements not recited in any one of the independent claims showing most generic concepts are described as arbitrary structural elements.

The latest video coding standards, e.g., High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC), partitions an input picture into square blocks referred to as the largest coding units (LCUs). An exemplary LCU **102** is depicted in FIG. **1**. The LCU **102** comprises coding units (CUs) **104** which may be coded as an intra predicted block (depicted as shaded blocks) **106** or an inter prediction block (depicted as unshaded blocks) **108**. The CU **104** may further include one or more prediction units (PUs) **110**, each PU **110** may be used to perform spatial prediction or temporal prediction. If the CU **104** is coded in intra mode, each PU **110** of the CU **104** can have its own spatial prediction direction. On the other hand, if the CU **104** is coded in inter mode, each PU **110** of the CU **104** can have its own motion vector(s) and associated reference picture(s).

In HEVC, motion vectors are predicatively coded. For a current block (e.g., PU) **110** having a current motion vector and a current reference picture, a motion vector predictor (MVP) candidate for a candidate list (of MVP candidates) may be derived from a motion vector of a spatially neighbouring or temporally collocated block (e.g. PU) of the current block. The MVP candidate may be obtained by scaling the motion vector of a neighbouring PU or a collocated PU based on certain characteristics of the motion vector such as its temporal distance (POC value difference) between the target picture and its corresponding reference picture. For example, the motion vector of a neighbouring PU may be scaled according to the POC distance to produce a spatial MVP candidate for the current PU for inclusion in the candidate list. A suitable MVP for the current PU will then be selected from the candidate list according to a predetermined selection scheme known in the art.

As discussed in the background, the classification of reference pictures may be different depending on, e.g., their Picture Order Count (POC) distance from a target picture, view layer for SVC and view id for 3D video and MVC. Nevertheless, conventional coding scheme applies the same motion vector prediction for all types of reference pictures regardless of their view id, view layers and whether they are short or long term reference pictures. For example, performing POC-based scaling on a motion vector which points to a long term reference picture (LTRP) may result in the scaled motion vector having an extremely large or small magnitude. In such a case, the accuracy and efficiency of the motion vector prediction process become suboptimal.

Embodiments disclosed herein seek to provide methods and apparatuses for performing motion vector prediction with consideration of the type of the reference pictures involved. In particular, according to an embodiment disclosed herein, whether to scale the motion vector for producing a motion vector predictor candidate and/or whether to include the motion vector in a candidate list of motion vector predictor candidates, is decided based on the type of the reference pictures involved. Therefore, the efficiency of the motion vector prediction process can be improved since unnecessary or undesirable scaling steps (i.e., scaling which results in an erroneous motion vector predictor being produced) are reduced or removed.

FIGS. **2** to **4** depict diagrams illustrating exemplary locations of the reference picture classification parameter **202** in the coded video bitstream **200** according to embodiments disclosed herein. FIG. **2** shows the reference picture classification parameter **202** being located in a sequence header **204** of the coded video bitstream **200** according to an embodiment. The sequence header **204** is a header of the coded video bitstream **200** (e.g., a plurality of pictures **206**). FIG. **3** shows the reference picture classification parameter **202** being located in a picture header **208** of a picture **206** in the coded video bitstream **200** according to another embodiment. The picture header **208** is the header of a picture **206** (e.g., a plurality of slices **210**). FIG. **4** shows the reference picture classification parameter **202** being located in a slice header **212** of a slice **210** in the picture **206** according to yet another embodiment. The slice header **212** is the header of a slice **210**.

FIG. **5** depicts an exploded view diagram of the coded video bitstream **200** showing an exemplary location of the prediction mode type parameter **302** according to an embodiment. The prediction mode type parameter **302** indicates the prediction mode (e.g., whether or not inter prediction mode is used) used to code the current block (e.g., the coding unit **104** or prediction unit **110**). In this embodiment, the prediction mode type parameter **302** is located in a coding unit header **304** (i.e., the header of a coding unit **104**). As illustrated in the exploded view diagram, each slice **210** comprises a slice header **212** and the associated slice data **214** which includes a plurality of coding units **104**.

A method S**600** of performing motion vector prediction for a current block of a picture will now be described according to an embodiment disclosed herein as illustrated in FIGS. **6** and **7**. As a first step S**602**, a motion vector predictor candidate for a candidate list (i.e., of motion vector predictor candidates) is derived for the current block having a current motion vector and a current reference picture. Subsequently, in step S**604**, the motion vector predictor for the current block is derived based on a selected motion vector candidate from the candidate list. The above step S**604** of deriving a motion vector predictor candidate includes a step S**702** of selecting a motion vector of a neighbouring block or a collocated block of the current block, the motion vector having an associated reference picture, and a step S**704** of deciding whether to scale said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate, and/or whether to include said motion vector in the candidate set, based on a type of the current reference picture and/or a type of the associated reference picture.

According to embodiments disclosed herein, there is provided an encoding method for encoding a current block of a picture to generate an encoded bitstream **200** and a decoding method for decoding a current block from the encoded bitstream **200** which include the method S**400** of performing motion vector prediction for the current block. For clarity and illustration purposes, exemplary encoding and method methods will be described later below.

Accordingly, unnecessary or undesirable scaling steps which result in erroneous motion vector predictors being produced are reduced or removed, thereby improving the efficiency of the motion vector prediction process.

FIG. **8** illustrates the general inter-relationship between the current block (e.g., PU) **804** in the current picture **802**, the current reference picture **806** or **807**, the collocated block **808** in the collocated picture **810** and the collocated reference picture **812**. As illustrated in FIG. **8**, the current or target block **804** has a current motion vector and an associated current reference picture **806** or **807**. The current reference picture **806** or **807** refers to the reference picture which is referred to by the current block **802** for performing the inter prediction process. Whether the current reference picture is from RefList1 **806** or RefList0 **807** may be indicated by a flag (e.g., collocated_from_l0_flag) **814** associated with the current block **802**. For example, RefList0 **807** may be indicated by the flag **814** having a value "1" and RefList1 **806** may be indicated by the flag **814** having a value of "0". In this

example, the current motion vector **808** is predicted (i.e., a motion vector predictor is derived) based on a motion vector of a collocated block **808** of the current block **804**. The motion vector of the collocated block **808** points to a reference picture **812** which may be referred to as the collocated reference picture.

From FIG. **8**, example steps to derive a collocated reference picture **812** may be as described below.

As a first step, a reference picture list is selected (either RefList1 **806** or RefList0 **807**) based on the flag **814** (e.g., collocated_from_I0_flag). For example, the flag **814** may be signalled from the slice header **212** or the slice type. The selected reference picture list includes one or more reference pictures with their respective reference indexes. For example, a signal (e.g., collocated_ref_idx) **816** is parsed from the same slice header **212** which specifies the reference index of the collocated picture **810** used for temporal motion vector prediction. Therefore, a collocated picture **810** may be determined based on the signal **816** indicating the reference index of the collocated picture **810**. A collocated block **808** within the collocated picture **810** is selected/derived based on a predetermined selection technique known in the art and thus need not be described in detail herein. Information of the collocated reference picture **812** which includes the reference picture type and the collocated motion vector may then be retrieved from the collocated block **808**.

For clarity and illustration purposes, exemplary methods of encoding and decoding video/image involving motion vector prediction will now be described in further details according to embodiments disclosed herein.

These general and specific aspects may be implemented using a system, a method, an integrated circuit, a computer program, or a computer-readable recording medium such as a CD-ROM, or any combination of systems, methods, integrated circuits, computer programs, or computer-readable recording media.

Hereinafter, certain exemplary embodiments are described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying Drawings.

Each of the exemplary embodiments described below shows a general or specific example. The numerical values, shapes, materials, structural elements, the arrangement and connection of the structural elements, steps, the processing order of the steps etc. shown in the following exemplary embodiments are mere examples, and therefore do not limit the scope of the appended Claims and their equivalents. Therefore, among the structural elements in the following exemplary embodiments, structural elements not recited in any one of the independent claims are described as arbitrary structural elements.

First Embodiment

FIG. **9** depicts a flowchart **5900** illustrating the exemplary steps involved in encoding a video/image according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

As a first step **S902**, reference pictures classification is determined to differentiate or identify the types of reference pictures involved. Next at step **S904**, reference picture classification parameter(s) **202** is written into a header of the coded video bitstream **200**. For example, as illustrated in FIG. **2**, the reference picture classification parameter(s) can be located in a sequence header **204**, a picture header **208**, or a slice header **202**. Motion estimation process is performed at step **S906** for selecting a current reference picture and a current motion vector corresponding to a current or target block of samples. Then, at step **S908**, an inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples is selected according to a predefined selection scheme as known to a person skilled in the art and thus need not be described herein. The inter-predicted neighbouring block has a motion vector and an associated reference picture pointed to by the motion vector. For simplicity, the motion vector and reference picture of the neighbouring block and be referred to as neighbouring motion vector and neighbouring reference picture, respectively. At step **S910**, information relating to the neighbouring reference picture is retrieved from the neighbouring block, including its reference picture type and the neighbouring motion vector. At step **S912**, a decision/judgement is made whether or not one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is a particular or predetermined type of reference picture.

In the first embodiment, if one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is of the predetermined type of reference picture, at step **S914**, the neighbouring motion vector is excluded from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of the current block. That is, it is decided not to include the neighbouring motion vector in the candidate list of motion vector predictor candidates for the current block. Otherwise, if at least one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is determined not to be of the predetermined type of reference picture, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce a MVP candidate at step **S916** and the MVP candidate is included in the candidate list at step **S918**.

In a beneficial embodiment, at step **S912**, if both the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are of the predetermined type of reference pictures), the method then proceeds to step **S916**. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce a MVP candidate at step **S916** and the MVP candidate is included in the candidate list at step **S918**.

At step **S920**, a MVP is selected from the plurality of available MVP candidates (i.e., candidate list). Based on the MVP and the current motion vector, a delta motion vector is derived at step **S922**. The derived delta motion vector and a reference index indicating the current reference picture are written into the coded video bitstream **200** at step **S324**. At step **S926**, the current block is encoded using the current motion vector.

For example, in the embodiments described herein, the predetermined type of reference picture may be a long term reference picture, an inter-view reference picture and/or an inter-layer reference picture. An example of an inter-view picture is a reference picture that exists across different views (e.g. 3D views). Examples of inter-layer reference pictures are reference pictures that exist across different quality layers (e.g. SNR scalability), different resolution layers (e.g. spatial scalability) and different layers coded using different video codecs (e.g. one layer coded using MPEG2/AVC and another layer coded using HEVC). Typically, coded video layers comprise a based layer and one or more enhancement layer/s.

FIG. **10** depicts a flowchart **S1000** illustrating the exemplary steps involved in decoding a coded video/image according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

As a first step **S1000**, reference picture classification parameter(s) **202** is parsed from a header of the coded video bitstream which differentiates or identifies the type of the reference pictures. Next at step **S1004**, a delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture (written into the coded video bitstream **200** at step **S924** of the encoding method described hereinbefore) are parsed from the

coded video bitstream **200**. Then, at step **S1006**, an inter-predicted neighbouring block of samples is selected according to a predefined selection scheme as known to a person skilled in the art and thus need not be described herein. The inter-predicted neighbouring block has a motion vector and an associated reference picture pointed to by the motion vector. For simplicity, the motion vector and the reference picture of the neighbouring block can be referred to as neighbouring motion vector and neighbouring reference picture, respectively. At step **S1008**, information relating to the neighbouring reference picture is retrieved from the neighbouring block, including its reference picture type and the neighbouring motion vector. At step **S1010**, a decision/judgement is made whether or not one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is a particular or predetermined type of reference pictures.

In the first embodiment, in the same manner as the encoding method described hereinbefore, if one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is of the particular type of reference picture, at step **S1012**, the neighbouring motion vector is excluded from a plurality of available motion vector predictor candidates for inter prediction of the current block. That is, it is decided not to include the neighbouring motion vector in the candidate list of motion vector predictor candidates for the current block. Otherwise, if at least one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is determined not to be of the predetermined type of reference picture, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce a motion vector predictor (MVP) candidate at step **S1014** and the MVP candidate is included in the candidate list at step **S1016**.

In a beneficial embodiment, if both the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are particular type of reference pictures), the method proceeds to step **S1014**. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce a motion vector predictor (MVP) candidate at step **S1014** and the MVP candidate is included in the candidate list at step **S1016**.

At step **S1018**, a predicted motion vector is selected from the plurality of available motion vector candidates (i.e., candidate list). At step **1020**, a current motion vector is derived based on the predicted motion vector and the parsed delta motion vector. At step **S1022**, the current block is decoded using the current motion vector.

Second Embodiment

FIG. **11** depicts a flowchart **S1100** illustrating the exemplary steps involved in encoding a video/image according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

The encoding methods of the first and second embodiments are generally the same except in relation to steps **S1114**, **S1116** and **S1118**. For clarity and to avoid unnecessary repetition, it is not necessary to describe steps of the second embodiment which are the same or similar as those of the first embodiment (i.e., **S1102**, **S1104**, **S1106**, **S1108**, **S1110**, **S1112**, **S1120**, **S1122**, **S1124**, and **S1126**).

In the second embodiment, if one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is of the predetermined type of reference picture, at step **1114**, the neighbouring motion vector is duplicated directly to produce the MVP candidate, i.e., without motion vector scaling. Otherwise, if at least one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is determined not to be of the predetermined type of reference picture, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step **S1116**. In the second embodiment, for either case, the MVP candidate (i.e., the duplicated motion vector from step **S1114** or the scaled motion vector from step **S1116**) is included in the candidate list at step **S1118**.

In a beneficial embodiment, if both the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are particular type of reference pictures), the method proceeds to step **S1116**. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step **S1116**.

The subsequent steps (i.e., **S1120**, **S1122**, **S1124**, and **S1126**) are respectively the same as steps **S920**, **S922**, **S924**, and **S926** described in the first embodiment, and thus need not been repeated again.

FIG. **12** depicts a flowchart **S1200** illustrating the exemplary steps involved in decoding a coded video/image according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure.

The decoding methods of the first and second embodiments are generally the same except in relation to steps **S1212**, **S1214** and **S1216**. For clarity and to avoid unnecessary repetition, it is not necessary to describe decoding steps of the second embodiment which are the same or similar as those of the first embodiment (i.e., **S1202**, **S1204**, **S1206**, **S1208**, **S1210**, **S1218**, **S1220**, and **S1222**).

In the second embodiment, if one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is of the predetermined type of reference pictures, at step **S1212**, the neighbouring motion vector is duplicated directly to produce the MVP candidate, i.e., without motion vector scaling. Otherwise, if at least one of the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture is determined not to be of the predetermined type of reference picture, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step **S1214**. In the second embodiment, for either case, the MVP candidate (i.e., the duplicated motion vector from step **S1212** or the scaled motion vector from step **S1214**) is included in the candidate list at step **S1216**.

In a beneficial embodiment, if both the current reference picture and the neighbouring reference picture have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are particular type of reference pictures), the method proceeds to step **S1214**. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step **S1214**.

The subsequent steps (i.e., **S1218**, **S1220**, and **S1222**) are respectively the same as steps **S1018**, **S1020**, and **S1022** described in the first embodiment, and thus need not been repeated again.

Third Embodiment

FIG. **13** depicts a flowchart **S1300** illustrating the exemplary steps involved in encoding a video/image according to a third embodiment of the present disclosure.

The third embodiment relates to temporal motion vector prediction whereas the first embodiment relate to spatial motion vector prediction. Therefore, the encoding method of the third embodiment is generally the same as the encoding method of the first embodiment except in relation to the collocated block **808**, collocated picture **810**, and collocated

reference picture **812** (as compared to the neighbouring block, neighbouring picture and neighbouring reference picture).

As a first step S**1302**, reference pictures classification is determined to differentiate or identify the type of reference pictures involved. Next at step S**1304**, reference picture classification parameter(s) is written into a header of the coded video bitstream **200**. Motion estimation process is performed at step S**1306** for selecting a current reference picture and a current motion vector corresponding to a current or target block of samples. Then, at step S**1310**, a collocated block **808** is selected according to a predetermined selection scheme as known to a person skilled in the art and thus need not be described herein. As illustrated in FIG. **8**, the collocated block **808** within a collocated picture **810** has a motion vector and an associated reference picture **812** pointed to by the motion vector. For simplicity, the motion vector and reference picture of collocated block **808** can be referred to as collocated motion vector and collocated reference picture **812**, respectively. At step S**1312**, information relating to the collocated reference picture is retrieved from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector. At step S**1314**, a decision/judgement is made whether or not one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is a particular or predetermined type of reference picture.

In the third embodiment, if one of the current reference picture or the collocated reference picture is of the predetermined type of reference picture, at step S**1316**, the collocated motion vector is excluded from a plurality of available motion vector candidates for inter prediction of the current block. Otherwise, if at least one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is determined not to be of the predetermined type of reference picture, POC-based scaling is performed on the neighbouring motion vector to produce a motion vector predictor (MVP) candidate at step S**1318** and the MVP candidate is included in the candidate list at step S**1320**.

In a beneficial embodiment, at step S**1314**, if both the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are particular type of reference pictures), the method proceeds to step S**1318**. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the collocated motion vector to produce a MVP candidate at step **1318** and the MVP candidate is included in the candidate list at step **1320**.

At step S**1322**, a MVP is derived or selected from the plurality of available motion vector candidates (i.e., the candidate list). Based on the MVP and the current motion vector, a delta motion vector is derived at step S**1324**. The derived delta motion vector and a reference index indicating the current reference picture are written into the coded video bitstream **200** at step S**1326**. At step S**1328**, the current block is encoded using the current motion vector.

FIG. **14** depicts a flowchart S**1400** illustrating the exemplary steps involved in decoding a coded video/image according to the third embodiment of the present disclosure.

As mentioned hereinbefore, the third embodiment relates to temporal motion vector prediction whereas the first embodiment relate to spatial motion vector prediction. Therefore, the decoding method of the third embodiment is generally the same as the decoding method of the first embodiment except in relation to the collocated block **808**, collocated picture **810**, and collocated reference picture **812** (as compared to the neighbouring block, neighbouring picture and neighbouring reference picture).

As a first step S**1402**, reference picture classification parameter(s) **202** is parsed from a header of the coded video bitstream **200** which differentiates or identifies the type of the reference pictures. Next at step S**1404**, a delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture (written into the coded video bitstream **200** at step S**1326** of the encoding method described hereinbefore) are parsed from the coded video bitstream **200**. Then, at step S**1408**, an inter-predicted collocated block is selected according to a predefined selection scheme as known to a person skilled in the art and thus need not be described herein. The collocated block **808** within a collocated picture **810** has a motion vector and an associated reference picture **812** pointed to by the motion vector. For simplicity, the motion vector and reference picture of collocated block **808** can be referred to as collocated motion vector and collocated reference picture **812**, respectively. At step S**1410**, information relating to the collocated reference picture is retrieved from the collocated block, including its reference picture type and the collocated motion vector. At step S**1412**, a decision/judgement is made whether or not one of the current reference picture or the collocated reference picture is a particular or predetermined type of reference picture.

In the third embodiment, in the same manner as described in the encoding method, if one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is of the particular type of reference pictures, at step S**1414**, the collocated motion vector is excluded from a plurality of available motion vector predictor candidates for inter prediction of the current block.

In a beneficial embodiment, if both the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are particular type of reference pictures), the method proceeds to step S**1416**. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the collocated motion vector to produce a MVP candidate at step **1416** and the MVP candidate is included in the candidate list at step **1418**.

At step S**1420**, a MVP is selected from the plurality of available motion vector candidates. At step S**1422**, a current motion vector is derived based on the MVP and the parsed delta motion vector. At step S**1424**, the current block is decoded using the current motion vector.

Fourth Embodiment

FIG. **15** depicts a flowchart S**1500** illustrating the exemplary steps involved in encoding a video/image according to a fourth embodiment of the present disclosure.

The encoding method of the fourth embodiment is generally the same as the encoding method of the third embodiment except in relation to steps S**1516**, S**1518** and S**1520**. For clarity and to avoid unnecessary repetition, it is not necessary to describe steps of the fourth embodiment which are the same or similar as those of the third embodiment (i.e., S**1502**, S**1504**, S**1506**, S**1510**, S**1512**, S**1514**, S**1522**, S**1524**, S**1526** and S**1528**).

In the fourth embodiment, at step S**1514**, if one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is of the predetermined type of reference picture, the collocated motion vector is duplicated directly to produce a MVP candidate at step S**1516**, i.e., without motion vector scaling. Otherwise, if at least one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is determined not to be of the predetermined type of reference picture, POC-based scaling is performed on the collocated motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step S**1518**. In the fourth embodiment, for either case, a MVP candidate (i.e., the duplicated motion

vector from step S1516 or the scaled motion vector from step S1518) is included in the candidate list at step S1520.

In a beneficial embodiment, if both the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are particular type of reference pictures), the method proceeds to step S1518. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the collocated motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step S1518.

The subsequent steps (i.e., S1522, S1524, S1526, and S1528) are respectively the same as steps S1322, S1324, S1326, and S1328 described in the third embodiment, respectively, and thus need not been repeated again.

FIG. 16 depicts a flowchart S1600 illustrating the exemplary steps involved in decoding a coded video/image according to the fourth embodiment of the present disclosure.

The decoding method of the fourth embodiment is generally the same as the decoding method of the third embodiment except in relation to steps S1614, S1616 and S1618. For clarity and to avoid unnecessary repetition, it is not necessary to describe steps of the fourth embodiment which are the same or similar as those of the third embodiment (i.e., S1602, S1604, S1608, S1610, S1612, S1620, S1622, and S1624).

In the fourth embodiment, at step S1612, if one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is of the predetermined type of reference picture, the collocated motion vector is duplicated directly to produce the MVP candidate at step S1614, i.e., without motion vector scaling. Otherwise, if at least one of the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is determined not to be of the predetermined type of reference picture, POC-based scaling is performed on the collocated motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step S1616. In the fourth embodiment, for either case, the MVP candidate (i.e., the duplicated motion vector from step S1614 or the scaled motion vector from step S1616) is included in the candidate list at step S1618.

In a beneficial embodiment, if at step S1612 both the current reference picture and the collocated reference picture is determined to have the same reference picture type (including the case when both the reference pictures are particular type of reference pictures), the method proceeds to step S1616. That is, POC-based scaling is performed on the collocated motion vector to produce the MVP candidate at step S1616.

The subsequent steps (i.e., S1620, S1622, and S1624) are the same as steps S1420, S1422, and S1424 described in the third embodiment, respectively, and thus need not been repeated again.

Fifth Embodiment

FIG. 17 depicts a flowchart S1700 illustrating the exemplary steps involved in encoding a video/image according to a fifth embodiment of the present disclosure.

The fifth embodiment relates to a type of motion vector prediction referred to as merge mode, e.g., the prediction unit is encoded in merge mode. Therefore, the encoding method of the fifth embodiment is the same as the encoding method of the third embodiment except in relation to the selection of the current picture in step S1706 (which will be based on that for a merge mode coded prediction unit) and without the need to determine a delta motion vector to be written into the coded video bitstream 200.

In particular, at step S1706, a current reference picture is selected according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit (instead of step S1506 in the third embodiment). The method then proceeds in the same manner as described in the third embodiment. However, after step S1722 of selecting a MVP from the plurality of available motion vector candidates, a block of samples is encoded using the MVP in S1724 (instead of step S1324 in the third embodiment of deriving a delta motion vector).

FIG. 18 depicts a flowchart S1800 illustrating the exemplary steps involved in decoding a coded video/image according to the fifth embodiment of the present disclosure.

As mentioned hereinbefore, the fifth embodiment relates to a type of motion vector prediction referred to as merge mode, e.g., the prediction unit is encoded in merge mode. Therefore, the decoding method of the fifth embodiment is the same as the decoding method of the third embodiment except in relation to the selection of the current picture in step S1804 (which will be based on that for a merge mode coded prediction unit) and without the need to parse the delta motion vector from the coded video bitstream 200.

In particular, at step S1804, a current reference picture is selected according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit (instead of step S1404 in the third embodiment). The method then proceeds in the same manner as described in the third embodiment. However, after step S1820 of selecting a MVP from the plurality of available motion vector candidates, a block of samples is reconstructed using the selected MVP in S1822 (instead of step S1422 in the third embodiment of deriving a current motion vector based on the parsed delta motion vector).

Sixth Embodiment

FIG. 19 depicts a flowchart S1900 illustrating the exemplary steps involved in encoding a video/image according to a sixth embodiment of the present disclosure.

The sixth embodiment also relates to a type of motion vector prediction referred to as merge mode, e.g., the prediction unit is encoded in merge mode. In particular, the encoding method of the sixth embodiment is the same as the encoding method of the fourth embodiment except in relation to the selection of the current picture in step S1906 (which will be based on that for a merge mode coded prediction unit) and without the need to determine a delta motion vector to be written into the coded video bitstream 200.

In particular, at step S1906, a current reference picture is selected according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit (instead of step S1506 in the fourth embodiment). The method then proceeds in the same manner as described in the fourth embodiment. However, after step S1922 of selecting a MVP from the plurality of available motion vector candidates, the current block of samples is encoded using the MVP in S1924 (instead of step S1524 in the fourth embodiment of deriving a delta motion vector).

FIG. 20 depicts a flowchart S2000 illustrating the exemplary steps involved in decoding a coded video/image according to the sixth embodiment of the present disclosure.

As mentioned hereinbefore, the sixth embodiment also relates to a type of motion vector prediction referred to as merge mode, e.g., the prediction unit is encoded in merge mode. In particular, the decoding method of the sixth embodiment is the same as the decoding method of the fourth embodiment except in relation to the selection of the current picture in step S2004 (which will be based on that for a merge mode coded prediction unit) and without the need to parse the delta motion vector from the coded video bitstream 200.

In particular, at step S2004, a current reference picture is selected according to a predefined reference picture selection scheme for a merge mode coded prediction unit (instead of step S1604 in the fourth embodiment). The method then proceeds in the same manner as described in the fourth embodiment. However, after step S2020 of selecting a MVP from the plurality of available motion vector candidates, a block of samples is reconstructed using the selected MVP in S2022 (instead of step S1622 in the fourth embodiment of deriving a current motion vector based on the parsed delta motion vector).

FIG. 21 depicts a block diagram showing an exemplary structure of video/image encoding apparatus 2100 according to an embodiment disclosed herein.

The video encoding apparatus 2100 is configured for encoding an input video/image bit stream on a block-by-block basis so as to generate an encoded output bit stream 200. As shown in FIG. 21, the video encoding apparatus 2100 may comprise a transformation unit 2101, a quantization unit 2102, an inverse quantization unit 2103, an inverse transformation unit 2104, a block memory 2105, a picture/frame memory 2106, an intra prediction unit 2107, an inter prediction unit 2108, an entropy encoding unit 2109, a control unit 2130, a motion vector prediction unit 2131 and a writing unit 2136.

An exemplary operational flow will now be described. An input video is inputted to an adder, and the added value is outputted to the transformation unit 2101. The transformation unit 2101 transforms the added values into frequency coefficients, and outputs the resulting frequency coefficients to the quantization unit 2102. The quantization unit 2102 quantizes the inputted frequency coefficients, and outputs the resulting quantized values to the inverse quantization unit 2103 and the entropy coding unit 2109. The entropy coding unit 2109 encodes the quantized values outputted from the quantization unit 2102, and outputs a coded bitstream 200.

The inverse quantization unit 2103 inversely quantizes the sample values outputted from the quantization unit 2102, and outputs the frequency coefficients to the inverse transformation unit 2104. The inverse transformation unit 2104 performs inverse frequency transform on the frequency coefficients so as to transform the frequency coefficients into sample values of the bit stream, and outputs the resulting sample values to an adder. The adder adds the sample values of the bit stream outputted from the inverse transformation unit 2104 to the predicted video/image values outputted from the inter/intra prediction unit 2107, 2108, and outputs the resulting added values to the block memory 2105 or the picture memory 2106 for further prediction. The inter/intra prediction unit 2107, 2108 searches within reconstructed videos/images stored in the block memory 2105 or from reconstructed videos/images in frame memory 2110, and estimates a video/image area which is e.g. most similar to the input videos/images for prediction. The inter prediction unit 2107 performs the prediction process based on the derived or selected motion vector output from the motion vector prediction unit 2131 to produce the predicted video/image values (i.e., predictive block or a block or prediction samples for the current block).

The control unit 2130 receives parameters for deriving MVP (e.g., collocated_from_l0_flag, and collocated_ref_idx) and parameters for deriving the reference picture classification of the reference pictures involved (e.g., POC information of the reference pictures involved). Based on a type of the reference pictures involved as described hereinbefore according to embodiments disclosed herein, the control unit 2130 is configured to decide whether to scale the motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate for inclusion in the candidate set, and/or whether to include the motion vector in the candidate set. The control unit 2130 then outputs a signal 2133 indicative of the decision to the motion vector prediction unit 2131.

The motion vector prediction unit 2131 is configured to derive a motion vector predictor candidate for the candidate list (of motion vector predictor candidates) for the current block having a current motion vector and a current reference picture. The motion vector prediction unit 2131 is also configured to derive a motion vector predictor 2134 based on a selected motion vector candidate from the candidate list. The motion vector prediction unit 2130 then outputs a signal indicative of the derived motion vector predictor to the inter prediction unit 2131 for performing motion vector prediction. The writing unit 2136 is configured to write the reference index 2137 indicating the current reference picture from the motion vector prediction unit 2131 and the reference picture classification parameter 2138 from the control unit 2130 to the output coded bitstream 200.

FIG. 22 depicts a block diagram showing an exemplary structure of a video decoding apparatus 2200 according to an embodiment disclosed herein.

The video decoding apparatus 2200 is configured for decoding an input coded bit stream on a block-by-block basis and outputting videos/images. As shown in as shown in FIG. 22, the video decoding apparatus 2200 comprises an entropy decoding unit 2201, an inverse quantization unit 2202, an inverse transformation unit 2203, an block memory 2204, an picture/frame memory 2205, an intra prediction unit 2206, an inter prediction unit 2207, a motion vector prediction unit 2210, a control unit 2212, and a parsing unit 2212.

An input encoded bit stream is inputted to the entropy decoding unit 2201. After the input encoded bit stream is inputted to the entropy decoding unit 2201, the entropy decoding unit 2201 decodes the input encoded bit stream, and outputs the decoded values to the inverse quantization unit 2202. The inverse quantization unit 2202 inversely quantizes the decoded values, and outputs the frequency coefficients to the inverse transformation unit 2203. The inverse transformation unit 2203 performs inverse frequency transform on the frequency coefficients to transform the frequency coefficients into sample values, and outputs the resulting pixel values to an adder. The adder adds the resulting pixel values to the predicted video/image values (i.e., predictive block or a block or prediction samples for the current block) outputted from the intra/inter prediction unit 2206, 2207, and outputs the resulting values to display, and outputs the resulting values to the block memory 2204 or the picture memory 308 for further prediction. In addition, the intra/inter prediction unit 2206, 2207 searches within videos/images stored in the block memory 2204 or from reconstructed videos/images in the frame memory 2205, and estimates a video/image area which is e.g. most similar to the decoded videos/images for prediction. The inter prediction unit 2207 performs the prediction process based on the derived or selected motion vector 2211 output from the motion vector prediction unit 2210 to produce the predicted video/image values.

The parsing unit 2214 is configured to parse reference picture classification parameter 309, a block of residual samples, a delta motion vector and a reference index indicating a current reference picture from the coded video bitstream 200.

The motion vector prediction unit 2210 is configured to derive a motion vector predictor candidate for a candidate list (of motion vector predictor candidates) for the current block having a current motion vector and a current reference picture. The motion vector prediction unit 2210 is also config-

ured to derive a motion vector predictor based on the candidate list. The motion vector prediction unit **2210** then outputs a signal indicative of the derived motion vector predictor to the inter prediction unit **2211** for performing motion vector prediction.

The control unit **2212** is configured to select a reference picture out of a plurality of available reference pictures, select a block of samples within the reference picture, and receive a motion vector of a neighbouring block or a collocated block of the current block. The motion vector has an associated reference picture (i.e., pointed to by the motion vector). The control unit **2212** is also configured for deciding whether to scale said motion vector to produce the motion vector predictor candidate, and/or whether to include said motion vector in the candidate set, based on a type of the current reference picture and/or a type of said associated reference picture. The control unit **2212** outputs a signal **2214** indicative of the decision to the motion vector prediction unit **2210** for deriving the motion vector predictor candidate based on the signal **2214**.

Accordingly, the efficiency of the motion vector prediction processes according to embodiments described hereinbefore are improved since unnecessary or undesirable scaling steps (i.e., scaling which results in an inaccurate motion vector predictor being produced) are reduced or removed.

Each of the structural elements in each of the above-described embodiments may be configured in the form of an exclusive hardware product, or may be realized by executing a software program suitable for the structural element. Each of the structural elements may be realized by means of a program executing unit, such as a CPU and a processor, reading and executing the software program recorded on a recording medium such as a hard disk or a semiconductor memory.

The herein disclosed subject matter is to be considered descriptive and illustrative only, and the appended Claims are of a scope intended to cover and encompass not only the particular embodiments disclosed, but also equivalent structures, methods, and/or uses.

Seventh Embodiment

The processing described in each of embodiments can be simply implemented in an independent computer system, by recording, in a recording medium, a program for implementing the configurations of the moving picture coding method (image coding method) and the moving picture decoding method (image decoding method) described in each of embodiments. The recording media may be any recording media as long as the program can be recorded, such as a magnetic disk, an optical disk, a magnetic optical disk, an IC card, and a semiconductor memory.

Hereinafter, the applications to the moving picture coding method (image coding method) and the moving picture decoding method (image decoding method) described in each of embodiments and systems using thereof will be described. The system has a feature of having an image coding and decoding apparatus that includes an image coding apparatus using the image coding method and an image decoding apparatus using the image decoding method. Other configurations in the system can be changed as appropriate depending on the cases.

FIG. **23** illustrates an overall configuration of a content providing system ex**100** for implementing content distribution services. The area for providing communication services is divided into cells of desired size, and base stations ex**106**, ex**107**, ex**108**, ex**109**, and ex**110** which are fixed wireless stations are placed in each of the cells.

The content providing system ex**100** is connected to devices, such as a computer ex**111**, a personal digital assistant (PDA) ex**112**, a camera ex**113**, a cellular phone ex**114** and a game machine ex**115**, via the Internet ex**101**, an Internet service provider ex**102**, a telephone network ex**104**, as well as the base stations ex**106** to ex**110**, respectively.

However, the configuration of the content providing system ex**100** is not limited to the configuration shown in FIG. **23**, and a combination in which any of the elements are connected is acceptable. In addition, each device may be directly connected to the telephone network ex**104**, rather than via the base stations ex**106** to ex**110** which are the fixed wireless stations. Furthermore, the devices may be interconnected to each other via a short distance wireless communication and others.

The camera ex**113**, such as a digital video camera, is capable of capturing video. A camera ex**116**, such as a digital camera, is capable of capturing both still images and video. Furthermore, the cellular phone ex**114** may be the one that meets any of the standards such as Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) (registered trademark), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Wideband-Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA), Long Term Evolution (LTE), and High Speed Packet Access (HSPA). Alternatively, the cellular phone ex**114** may be a Personal Handyphone System (PHS).

In the content providing system ex**100**, a streaming server ex**103** is connected to the camera ex**113** and others via the telephone network ex**104** and the base station ex**109**, which enables distribution of images of a live show and others. In such a distribution, a content (for example, video of a music live show) captured by the user using the camera ex**113** is coded as described above in each of embodiments (i.e., the camera functions as the image coding apparatus according to an aspect of the present disclosure), and the coded content is transmitted to the streaming server ex**103**. On the other hand, the streaming server ex**103** carries out stream distribution of the transmitted content data to the clients upon their requests. The clients include the computer exill, the PDA ex**112**, the camera ex**113**, the cellular phone ex**114**, and the game machine ex**115** that are capable of decoding the above-mentioned coded data. Each of the devices that have received the distributed data decodes and reproduces the coded data (i.e., functions as the image decoding apparatus according to an aspect of the present disclosure).

The captured data may be coded by the camera ex**113** or the streaming server ex**103** that transmits the data, or the coding processes may be shared between the camera ex**113** and the streaming server ex**103**. Similarly, the distributed data may be decoded by the clients or the streaming server ex**103**, or the decoding processes may be shared between the clients and the streaming server ex**103**. Furthermore, the data of the still images and video captured by not only the camera ex**113** but also the camera ex**116** may be transmitted to the streaming server ex**103** through the computer ex**111**. The coding processes may be performed by the camera ex**116**, the computer ex**111**, or the streaming server ex**103**, or shared among them.

Furthermore, the coding and decoding processes may be performed by an LSI ex**500** generally included in each of the computer ex**111** and the devices. The LSI ex**500** may be configured of a single chip or a plurality of chips. Software for coding and decoding video may be integrated into some type of a recording medium (such as a CD-ROM, a flexible disk, and a hard disk) that is readable by the computer ex**111** and others, and the coding and decoding processes may be per-

formed using the software. Furthermore, when the cellular phone ex**114** is equipped with a camera, the video data obtained by the camera may be transmitted. The video data is data coded by the LSI ex**500** included in the cellular phone ex**114**.

Furthermore, the streaming server ex**103** may be composed of servers and computers, and may decentralize data and process the decentralized data, record, or distribute data.

As described above, the clients may receive and reproduce the coded data in the content providing system ex**100**. In other words, the clients can receive and decode information transmitted by the user, and reproduce the decoded data in real time in the content providing system ex**100**, so that the user who does not have any particular right and equipment can implement personal broadcasting.

Aside from the example of the content providing system ex**100**, at least one of the moving picture coding apparatus (image coding apparatus) and the moving picture decoding apparatus (image decoding apparatus) described in each of embodiments may be implemented in a digital broadcasting system ex**200** illustrated in FIG. **24**. More specifically, a broadcast station ex**201** communicates or transmits, via radio waves to a broadcast satellite ex**202**, multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data and others onto video data. The video data is data coded by the moving picture coding method described in each of embodiments (i.e., data coded by the image coding apparatus according to an aspect of the present disclosure). Upon receipt of the multiplexed data, the broadcast satellite ex**202** transmits radio waves for broadcasting. Then, a home-use antenna ex**204** with a satellite broadcast reception function receives the radio waves. Next, a device such as a television (receiver) ex**300** and a set top box (STB) ex**217** decodes the received multiplexed data, and reproduces the decoded data (i.e., functions as the image decoding apparatus according to an aspect of the present disclosure).

Furthermore, a reader/recorder ex**218** (i) reads and decodes the multiplexed data recorded on a recording medium ex**215**, such as a DVD and a BD, or (i) codes video signals in the recording medium ex**215**, and in some cases, writes data obtained by multiplexing an audio signal on the coded data. The reader/recorder ex**218** can include the moving picture decoding apparatus or the moving picture coding apparatus as shown in each of embodiments. In this case, the reproduced video signals are displayed on the monitor ex**219**, and can be reproduced by another device or system using the recording medium ex**215** on which the multiplexed data is recorded. It is also possible to implement the moving picture decoding apparatus in the set top box ex**217** connected to the cable ex**203** for a cable television or to the antenna ex**204** for satellite and/or terrestrial broadcasting, so as to display the video signals on the monitor ex**219** of the television ex**300**. The moving picture decoding apparatus may be implemented not in the set top box but in the television ex**300**.

FIG. **25** illustrates the television (receiver) ex**300** that uses the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments. The television ex**300** includes: a tuner ex**301** that obtains or provides multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data onto video data, through the antenna ex**204** or the cable ex**203**, etc. that receives a broadcast; a modulation/demodulation unit ex**302** that demodulates the received multiplexed data or modulates data into multiplexed data to be supplied outside; and a multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**303** that demultiplexes the modulated multiplexed data into video data and audio data, or multiplexes video data and audio data coded by a signal processing unit ex**306** into data.

The television ex**300** further includes: a signal processing unit ex**306** including an audio signal processing unit ex**304** and a video signal processing unit ex**305** that decode audio data and video data and code audio data and video data, respectively (which function as the image coding apparatus and the image decoding apparatus according to the aspects of the present disclosure); and an output unit ex**309** including a speaker ex**307** that provides the decoded audio signal, and a display unit ex**308** that displays the decoded video signal, such as a display. Furthermore, the television ex**300** includes an interface unit ex**317** including an operation input unit ex**312** that receives an input of a user operation. Furthermore, the television ex**300** includes a control unit ex**310** that controls overall each constituent element of the television ex**300**, and a power supply circuit unit ex**311** that supplies power to each of the elements. Other than the operation input unit ex**312**, the interface unit ex**317** may include: a bridge ex**313** that is connected to an external device, such as the reader/recorder ex**218**; a slot unit ex**314** for enabling attachment of the recording medium ex**216**, such as an SD card; a driver ex**315** to be connected to an external recording medium, such as a hard disk; and a modem ex**316** to be connected to a telephone network. Here, the recording medium ex**216** can electrically record information using a non-volatile/volatile semiconductor memory element for storage. The constituent elements of the television ex**300** are connected to each other through a synchronous bus.

First, the configuration in which the television ex**300** decodes multiplexed data obtained from outside through the antenna ex**204** and others and reproduces the decoded data will be described. In the television ex**300**, upon a user operation through a remote controller ex**220** and others, the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**303** demultiplexes the multiplexed data demodulated by the modulation/demodulation unit ex**302**, under control of the control unit ex**310** including a CPU. Furthermore, the audio signal processing unit ex**304** decodes the demultiplexed audio data, and the video signal processing unit ex**305** decodes the demultiplexed video data, using the decoding method described in each of embodiments, in the television ex**300**. The output unit ex**309** provides the decoded video signal and audio signal outside, respectively. When the output unit ex**309** provides the video signal and the audio signal, the signals may be temporarily stored in buffers ex**318** and ex**319**, and others so that the signals are reproduced in synchronization with each other. Furthermore, the television ex**300** may read multiplexed data not through a broadcast and others but from the recording media ex**215** and ex**216**, such as a magnetic disk, an optical disk, and a SD card. Next, a configuration in which the television ex**300** codes an audio signal and a video signal, and transmits the data outside or writes the data on a recording medium will be described. In the television ex**300**, upon a user operation through the remote controller ex**220** and others, the audio signal processing unit ex**304** codes an audio signal, and the video signal processing unit ex**305** codes a video signal, under control of the control unit ex**310** using the coding method described in each of embodiments. The multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**303** multiplexes the coded video signal and audio signal, and provides the resulting signal outside. When the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**303** multiplexes the video signal and the audio signal, the signals may be temporarily stored in the buffers ex**320** and ex**321**, and others so that the signals are reproduced in synchronization with each other. Here, the buffers ex**318**, ex**319**, ex**320**, and ex**321** may be plural as illustrated, or at least one buffer may be shared in the television ex**300**. Furthermore, data may be stored in a buffer so that the system overflow and

underflow may be avoided between the modulation/demodulation unit ex302 and the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex303, for example.

Furthermore, the television ex300 may include a configuration for receiving an AV input from a microphone or a camera other than the configuration for obtaining audio and video data from a broadcast or a recording medium, and may code the obtained data. Although the television ex300 can code, multiplex, and provide outside data in the description, it may be capable of only receiving, decoding, and providing outside data but not the coding, multiplexing, and providing outside data.

Furthermore, when the reader/recorder ex218 reads or writes multiplexed data from or on a recording medium, one of the television ex300 and the reader/recorder ex218 may decode or code the multiplexed data, and the television ex300 and the reader/recorder ex218 may share the decoding or coding.

As an example, FIG. 26 illustrates a configuration of an information reproducing/recording unit ex400 when data is read or written from or on an optical disk. The information reproducing/recording unit ex400 includes constituent elements ex401, ex402, ex403, ex404, ex405, ex406, and ex407 to be described hereinafter. The optical head ex401 irradiates a laser spot in a recording surface of the recording medium ex215 that is an optical disk to write information, and detects reflected light from the recording surface of the recording medium ex215 to read the information. The modulation recording unit ex402 electrically drives a semiconductor laser included in the optical head ex401, and modulates the laser light according to recorded data. The reproduction demodulating unit ex403 amplifies a reproduction signal obtained by electrically detecting the reflected light from the recording surface using a photo detector included in the optical head ex401, and demodulates the reproduction signal by separating a signal component recorded on the recording medium ex215 to reproduce the necessary information. The buffer ex404 temporarily holds the information to be recorded on the recording medium ex215 and the information reproduced from the recording medium ex215. The disk motor ex405 rotates the recording medium ex215. The servo control unit ex406 moves the optical head ex401 to a predetermined information track while controlling the rotation drive of the disk motor ex405 so as to follow the laser spot. The system control unit ex407 controls overall the information reproducing/recording unit ex400. The reading and writing processes can be implemented by the system control unit ex407 using various information stored in the buffer ex404 and generating and adding new information as necessary, and by the modulation recording unit ex402, the reproduction demodulating unit ex403, and the servo control unit ex406 that record and reproduce information through the optical head ex401 while being operated in a coordinated manner. The system control unit ex407 includes, for example, a microprocessor, and executes processing by causing a computer to execute a program for read and write.

Although the optical head ex401 irradiates a laser spot in the description, it may perform high-density recording using near field light.

FIG. 27 illustrates the recording medium ex215 that is the optical disk. On the recording surface of the recording medium ex215, guide grooves are spirally formed, and an information track ex230 records, in advance, address information indicating an absolute position on the disk according to change in a shape of the guide grooves. The address information includes information for determining positions of recording blocks ex231 that are a unit for recording data. Reproducing the information track ex230 and reading the address information in an apparatus that records and reproduces data can lead to determination of the positions of the recording blocks. Furthermore, the recording medium ex215 includes a data recording area ex233, an inner circumference area ex232, and an outer circumference area ex234. The data recording area ex233 is an area for use in recording the user data. The inner circumference area ex232 and the outer circumference area ex234 that are inside and outside of the data recording area ex233, respectively are for specific use except for recording the user data. The information reproducing/recording unit 400 reads and writes coded audio, coded video data, or multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing the coded audio and video data, from and on the data recording area ex233 of the recording medium ex215.

Although an optical disk having a layer, such as a DVD and a BD is described as an example in the description, the optical disk is not limited to such, and may be an optical disk having a multilayer structure and capable of being recorded on a part other than the surface. Furthermore, the optical disk may have a structure for multidimensional recording/reproduction, such as recording of information using light of colors with different wavelengths in the same portion of the optical disk and for recording information having different layers from various angles.

Furthermore, a car ex210 having an antenna ex205 can receive data from the satellite ex202 and others, and reproduce video on a display device such as a car navigation system ex211 set in the car ex210, in the digital broadcasting system ex200. Here, a configuration of the car navigation system ex211 will be a configuration, for example, including a GPS receiving unit from the configuration illustrated in FIG. 25. The same will be true for the configuration of the computer ex111, the cellular phone ex114, and others.

FIG. 28A illustrates the cellular phone ex114 that uses the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method described in embodiments. The cellular phone ex114 includes: an antenna ex350 for transmitting and receiving radio waves through the base station ex110; a camera unit ex365 capable of capturing moving and still images; and a display unit ex358 such as a liquid crystal display for displaying the data such as decoded video captured by the camera unit ex365 or received by the antenna ex350. The cellular phone ex114 further includes: a main body unit including an operation key unit ex366; an audio output unit ex357 such as a speaker for output of audio; an audio input unit ex356 such as a microphone for input of audio; a memory unit ex367 for storing captured video or still pictures, recorded audio, coded or decoded data of the received video, the still pictures, e-mails, or others; and a slot unit ex364 that is an interface unit for a recording medium that stores data in the same manner as the memory unit ex367.

Next, an example of a configuration of the cellular phone ex114 will be described with reference to FIG. 28B. In the cellular phone ex114, a main control unit ex360 designed to control overall each unit of the main body including the display unit ex358 as well as the operation key unit ex366 is connected mutually, via a synchronous bus ex370, to a power supply circuit unit ex361, an operation input control unit ex362, a video signal processing unit ex355, a camera interface unit ex363, a liquid crystal display (LCD) control unit ex359, a modulation/demodulation unit ex352, a multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex353, an audio signal processing unit ex354, the slot unit ex364, and the memory unit ex367.

When a call-end key or a power key is turned ON by a user's operation, the power supply circuit unit ex**361** supplies the respective units with power from a battery pack so as to activate the cell phone ex**114**.

In the cellular phone ex**114**, the audio signal processing unit ex**354** converts the audio signals collected by the audio input unit ex**356** in voice conversation mode into digital audio signals under the control of the main control unit ex**360** including a CPU, ROM, and RAM. Then, the modulation/demodulation unit ex**352** performs spread spectrum processing on the digital audio signals, and the transmitting and receiving unit ex**351** performs digital-to-analog conversion and frequency conversion on the data, so as to transmit the resulting data via the antenna ex**350**. Also, in the cellular phone ex**114**, the transmitting and receiving unit ex**351** amplifies the data received by the antenna ex**350** in voice conversation mode and performs frequency conversion and the analog-to-digital conversion on the data. Then, the modulation/demodulation unit ex**352** performs inverse spread spectrum processing on the data, and the audio signal processing unit ex**354** converts it into analog audio signals, so as to output them via the audio output unit ex**357**.

Furthermore, when an e-mail in data communication mode is transmitted, text data of the e-mail inputted by operating the operation key unit ex**366** and others of the main body is sent out to the main control unit ex**360** via the operation input control unit ex**362**. The main control unit ex**360** causes the modulation/demodulation unit ex**352** to perform spread spectrum processing on the text data, and the transmitting and receiving unit ex**351** performs the digital-to-analog conversion and the frequency conversion on the resulting data to transmit the data to the base station ex**110** via the antenna ex**350**. When an e-mail is received, processing that is approximately inverse to the processing for transmitting an e-mail is performed on the received data, and the resulting data is provided to the display unit ex**358**.

When video, still images, or video and audio in data communication mode is or are transmitted, the video signal processing unit ex**355** compresses and codes video signals supplied from the camera unit ex**365** using the moving picture coding method shown in each of embodiments (i.e., functions as the image coding apparatus according to the aspect of the present disclosure), and transmits the coded video data to the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**353**. In contrast, during when the camera unit ex**365** captures video, still images, and others, the audio signal processing unit ex**354** codes audio signals collected by the audio input unit ex**356**, and transmits the coded audio data to the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**353**.

The multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**353** multiplexes the coded video data supplied from the video signal processing unit ex**355** and the coded audio data supplied from the audio signal processing unit ex**354**, using a predetermined method. Then, the modulation/demodulation unit (modulation/demodulation circuit unit) ex**352** performs spread spectrum processing on the multiplexed data, and the transmitting and receiving unit ex**351** performs digital-to-analog conversion and frequency conversion on the data so as to transmit the resulting data via the antenna ex**350**.

When receiving data of a video file which is linked to a Web page and others in data communication mode or when receiving an e-mail with video and/or audio attached, in order to decode the multiplexed data received via the antenna ex**350**, the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex**353** demultiplexes the multiplexed data into a video data bit stream and an audio data bit stream, and supplies the video signal processing unit ex**355** with the coded video data and the audio signal processing unit ex**354** with the coded audio data, through the synchronous bus ex**370**. The video signal processing unit ex**355** decodes the video signal using a moving picture decoding method corresponding to the moving picture coding method shown in each of embodiments (i.e., functions as the image decoding apparatus according to the aspect of the present disclosure), and then the display unit ex**358** displays, for instance, the video and still images included in the video file linked to the Web page via the LCD control unit ex**359**. Furthermore, the audio signal processing unit ex**354** decodes the audio signal, and the audio output unit ex**357** provides the audio.

Furthermore, similarly to the television ex**300**, a terminal such as the cellular phone ex**114** probably have 3 types of implementation configurations including not only (I) a transmitting and receiving terminal including both a coding apparatus and a decoding apparatus, but also (ii) a transmitting terminal including only a coding apparatus and (iii) a receiving terminal including only a decoding apparatus. Although the digital broadcasting system ex**200** receives and transmits the multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data onto video data in the description, the multiplexed data may be data obtained by multiplexing not audio data but character data related to video onto video data, and may be not multiplexed data but video data itself.

As such, the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method in each of embodiments can be used in any of the devices and systems described. Thus, the advantages described in each of embodiments can be obtained.

Furthermore, various modifications and revisions can be made in any of the embodiments in the present disclosure.

Eighth Embodiment

Video data can be generated by switching, as necessary, between (i) the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus shown in each of embodiments and (ii) a moving picture coding method or a moving picture coding apparatus in conformity with a different standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1.

Here, when a plurality of video data that conforms to the different standards is generated and is then decoded, the decoding methods need to be selected to conform to the different standards. However, since to which standard each of the plurality of the video data to be decoded conform cannot be detected, an appropriate decoding method cannot be selected.

In view of this, multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data and others onto video data has a structure including identification information indicating to which standard the video data conforms. The specific structure of the multiplexed data including the video data generated in the moving picture coding method and by the moving picture coding apparatus shown in each of embodiments will be hereinafter described. The multiplexed data is a digital stream in the MPEG-2 Transport Stream format.

FIG. **29** illustrates a structure of the multiplexed data. As illustrated in FIG. **29**, the multiplexed data can be obtained by multiplexing at least one of a video stream, an audio stream, a presentation graphics stream (PG), and an interactive graphics stream. The video stream represents primary video and secondary video of a movie, the audio stream (IG) represents a primary audio part and a secondary audio part to be mixed with the primary audio part, and the presentation graphics stream represents subtitles of the movie. Here, the primary video is normal video to be displayed on a screen, and the

secondary video is video to be displayed on a smaller window in the primary video. Furthermore, the interactive graphics stream represents an interactive screen to be generated by arranging the GUI components on a screen. The video stream is coded in the moving picture coding method or by the moving picture coding apparatus shown in each of embodiments, or in a moving picture coding method or by a moving picture coding apparatus in conformity with a conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1. The audio stream is coded in accordance with a standard, such as Dolby-AC-3, Dolby Digital Plus, MLP, DTS, DTS-HD, and linear PCM.

Each stream included in the multiplexed data is identified by PID. For example, 0x1011 is allocated to the video stream to be used for video of a movie, 0x1100 to 0x111F are allocated to the audio streams, 0x1200 to 0x121F are allocated to the presentation graphics streams, 0x1400 to 0x141F are allocated to the interactive graphics streams, 0x1B00 to 0x1B1F are allocated to the video streams to be used for secondary video of the movie, and 0x1A00 to 0x1A1F are allocated to the audio streams to be used for the secondary audio to be mixed with the primary audio.

FIG. **30** schematically illustrates how data is multiplexed. First, a video stream ex**235** composed of video frames and an audio stream ex**238** composed of audio frames are transformed into a stream of PES packets ex**236** and a stream of PES packets ex**239**, and further into TS packets ex**237** and TS packets ex**240**, respectively. Similarly, data of a presentation graphics stream ex**241** and data of an interactive graphics stream ex**244** are transformed into a stream of PES packets ex**242** and a stream of PES packets ex**245**, and further into TS packets ex**243** and TS packets ex**246**, respectively. These TS packets are multiplexed into a stream to obtain multiplexed data ex**247**.

FIG. **31** illustrates how a video stream is stored in a stream of PES packets in more detail. The first bar in FIG. **31** shows a video frame stream in a video stream. The second bar shows the stream of PES packets. As indicated by arrows denoted as yy**1**, yy**2**, yy**3**, and yy**4** in FIG. **31**, the video stream is divided into pictures as I pictures, B pictures, and P pictures each of which is a video presentation unit, and the pictures are stored in a payload of each of the PES packets. Each of the PES packets has a PES header, and the PES header stores a Presentation Time-Stamp (PTS) indicating a display time of the picture, and a Decoding Time-Stamp (DTS) indicating a decoding time of the picture.

FIG. **32** illustrates a format of TS packets to be finally written on the multiplexed data. Each of the TS packets is a 188-byte fixed length packet including a 4-byte TS header having information, such as a PID for identifying a stream and a 184-byte TS payload for storing data. The PES packets are divided, and stored in the TS payloads, respectively. When a BD ROM is used, each of the TS packets is given a 4-byte TP_Extra_Header, thus resulting in 192-byte source packets. The source packets are written on the multiplexed data. The TP_Extra_Header stores information such as an Arrival_Time_Stamp (ATS). The ATS shows a transfer start time at which each of the TS packets is to be transferred to a PID filter. The source packets are arranged in the multiplexed data as shown at the bottom of FIG. **32**. The numbers incrementing from the head of the multiplexed data are called source packet numbers (SPNs).

Each of the TS packets included in the multiplexed data includes not only streams of audio, video, subtitles and others, but also a Program Association Table (PAT), a Program Map Table (PMT), and a Program Clock Reference (PCR). The PAT shows what a PID in a PMT used in the multiplexed data indicates, and a PID of the PAT itself is registered as zero. The PMT stores PIDs of the streams of video, audio, subtitles and others included in the multiplexed data, and attribute information of the streams corresponding to the PIDs. The PMT also has various descriptors relating to the multiplexed data. The descriptors have information such as copy control information showing whether copying of the multiplexed data is permitted or not. The PCR stores STC time information corresponding to an ATS showing when the PCR packet is transferred to a decoder, in order to achieve synchronization between an Arrival Time Clock (ATC) that is a time axis of ATSs, and an System Time Clock (STC) that is a time axis of PTSs and DTSs.

FIG. **33** illustrates the data structure of the PMT in detail. A PMT header is disposed at the top of the PMT. The PMT header describes the length of data included in the PMT and others. A plurality of descriptors relating to the multiplexed data is disposed after the PMT header. Information such as the copy control information is described in the descriptors. After the descriptors, a plurality of pieces of stream information relating to the streams included in the multiplexed data is disposed. Each piece of stream information includes stream descriptors each describing information, such as a stream type for identifying a compression codec of a stream, a stream PID, and stream attribute information (such as a frame rate or an aspect ratio). The stream descriptors are equal in number to the number of streams in the multiplexed data.

When the multiplexed data is recorded on a recording medium and others, it is recorded together with multiplexed data information files.

Each of the multiplexed data information files is management information of the multiplexed data as shown in FIG. **34**. The multiplexed data information files are in one to one correspondence with the multiplexed data, and each of the files includes multiplexed data information, stream attribute information, and an entry map.

As illustrated in FIG. **34**, the multiplexed data information includes a system rate, a reproduction start time, and a reproduction end time. The system rate indicates the maximum transfer rate at which a system target decoder to be described later transfers the multiplexed data to a PID filter. The intervals of the ATSs included in the multiplexed data are set to not higher than a system rate. The reproduction start time indicates a PTS in a video frame at the head of the multiplexed data. An interval of one frame is added to a PTS in a video frame at the end of the multiplexed data, and the PTS is set to the reproduction end time.

As shown in FIG. **35**, a piece of attribute information is registered in the stream attribute information, for each PID of each stream included in the multiplexed data. Each piece of attribute information has different information depending on whether the corresponding stream is a video stream, an audio stream, a presentation graphics stream, or an interactive graphics stream. Each piece of video stream attribute information carries information including what kind of compression codec is used for compressing the video stream, and the resolution, aspect ratio and frame rate of the pieces of picture data that is included in the video stream. Each piece of audio stream attribute information carries information including what kind of compression codec is used for compressing the audio stream, how many channels are included in the audio stream, which language the audio stream supports, and how high the sampling frequency is. The video stream attribute information and the audio stream attribute information are used for initialization of a decoder before the player plays back the information.

In the present embodiment, the multiplexed data to be used is of a stream type included in the PMT. Furthermore, when the multiplexed data is recorded on a recording medium, the video stream attribute information included in the multiplexed data information is used. More specifically, the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments includes a step or a unit for allocating unique information indicating video data generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus in each of embodiments, to the stream type included in the PMT or the video stream attribute information. With the configuration, the video data generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments can be distinguished from video data that conforms to another standard.

Furthermore, FIG. **36** illustrates steps of the moving picture decoding method according to the present embodiment. In Step exS**100**, the stream type included in the PMT or the video stream attribute information included in the multiplexed data information is obtained from the multiplexed data. Next, in Step exS**101**, it is determined whether or not the stream type or the video stream attribute information indicates that the multiplexed data is generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus in each of embodiments. When it is determined that the stream type or the video stream attribute information indicates that the multiplexed data is generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus in each of embodiments, in Step exS**102**, decoding is performed by the moving picture decoding method in each of embodiments. Furthermore, when the stream type or the video stream attribute information indicates conformance to the conventional standards, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1, in Step exS**103**, decoding is performed by a moving picture decoding method in conformity with the conventional standards.

As such, allocating a new unique value to the stream type or the video stream attribute information enables determination whether or not the moving picture decoding method or the moving picture decoding apparatus that is described in each of embodiments can perform decoding. Even when multiplexed data that conforms to a different standard is input, an appropriate decoding method or apparatus can be selected. Thus, it becomes possible to decode information without any error. Furthermore, the moving picture coding method or apparatus, or the moving picture decoding method or apparatus in the present embodiment can be used in the devices and systems described above.

Ninth Embodiment

Each of the moving picture coding method, the moving picture coding apparatus, the moving picture decoding method, and the moving picture decoding apparatus in each of embodiments is typically achieved in the form of an integrated circuit or a Large Scale Integrated (LSI) circuit. As an example of the LSI, FIG. **37** illustrates a configuration of the LSI ex**500** that is made into one chip. The LSI ex**500** includes elements ex**501**, ex**502**, ex**503**, ex**504**, ex**505**, ex**506**, ex**507**, ex**508**, and ex**509** to be described below, and the elements are connected to each other through a bus ex**510**. The power supply circuit unit ex**505** is activated by supplying each of the elements with power when the power supply circuit unit ex**505** is turned on.

For example, when coding is performed, the LSI ex**500** receives an AV signal from a microphone ex**117**, a camera ex**113**, and others through an AV **10** ex**509** under control of a control unit ex**501** including a CPU ex**502**, a memory controller ex**503**, a stream controller ex**504**, and a driving frequency control unit ex**512**. The received AV signal is temporarily stored in an external memory ex**511**, such as an SDRAM. Under control of the control unit ex**501**, the stored data is segmented into data portions according to the processing amount and speed to be transmitted to a signal processing unit ex**507**. Then, the signal processing unit ex**507** codes an audio signal and/or a video signal. Here, the coding of the video signal is the coding described in each of embodiments. Furthermore, the signal processing unit ex**507** sometimes multiplexes the coded audio data and the coded video data, and a stream IO ex**506** provides the multiplexed data outside. The provided multiplexed data is transmitted to the base station ex**107**, or written on the recording medium ex**215**. When data sets are multiplexed, the data should be temporarily stored in the buffer ex**508** so that the data sets are synchronized with each other.

Although the memory ex**511** is an element outside the LSI ex**500**, it may be included in the LSI ex**500**. The buffer ex**508** is not limited to one buffer, but may be composed of buffers. Furthermore, the LSI ex**500** may be made into one chip or a plurality of chips.

Furthermore, although the control unit ex**501** includes the CPU ex**502**, the memory controller ex**503**, the stream controller ex**504**, the driving frequency control unit ex**512**, the configuration of the control unit ex**501** is not limited to such. For example, the signal processing unit ex**507** may further include a CPU. Inclusion of another CPU in the signal processing unit ex**507** can improve the processing speed. Furthermore, as another example, the CPU ex**502** may serve as or be a part of the signal processing unit ex**507**, and, for example, may include an audio signal processing unit. In such a case, the control unit ex**501** includes the signal processing unit ex**507** or the CPU ex**502** including a part of the signal processing unit ex**507**.

The name used here is LSI, but it may also be called IC, system LSI, super LSI, or ultra LSI depending on the degree of integration.

Moreover, ways to achieve integration are not limited to the LSI, and a special circuit or a general purpose processor and so forth can also achieve the integration. Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) that can be programmed after manufacturing LSIs or a reconfigurable processor that allows re-configuration of the connection or configuration of an LSI can be used for the same purpose.

In the future, with advancement in semiconductor technology, a brand-new technology may replace LSI. The functional blocks can be integrated using such a technology. The possibility is that the present disclosure is applied to biotechnology.

Tenth Embodiment

When video data generated in the moving picture coding method or by the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments is decoded, compared to when video data that conforms to a conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1 is decoded, the processing amount probably increases. Thus, the LSI ex**500** needs to be set to a driving frequency higher than that of the CPU ex**502** to be used when video data in conformity with the conventional standard is decoded. However, when the driving frequency is set higher, the power consumption increases.

In view of this, the moving picture decoding apparatus, such as the television ex**300** and the LSI ex**500** is configured

to determine to which standard the video data conforms, and switch between the driving frequencies according to the determined standard. FIG. **38** illustrates a configuration ex**800** in the present embodiment. A driving frequency switching unit ex**803** sets a driving frequency to a higher driving frequency when video data is generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments. Then, the driving frequency switching unit ex**803** instructs a decoding processing unit ex**801** that executes the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments to decode the video data. When the video data conforms to the conventional standard, the driving frequency switching unit ex**803** sets a driving frequency to a lower driving frequency than that of the video data generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments. Then, the driving frequency switching unit ex**803** instructs the decoding processing unit ex**802** that conforms to the conventional standard to decode the video data.

More specifically, the driving frequency switching unit ex**803** includes the CPU ex**502** and the driving frequency control unit ex**512** in FIG. **37**. Here, each of the decoding processing unit ex**801** that executes the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments and the decoding processing unit ex**802** that conforms to the conventional standard corresponds to the signal processing unit ex**507** in FIG. **37**. The CPU ex**502** determines to which standard the video data conforms. Then, the driving frequency control unit ex**512** determines a driving frequency based on a signal from the CPU ex**502**. Furthermore, the signal processing unit ex**507** decodes the video data based on the signal from the CPU ex**502**. For example, the identification information described in the eighth embodiment is probably used for identifying the video data. The identification information is not limited to the one described in the eighth embodiment but may be any information as long as the information indicates to which standard the video data conforms. For example, when which standard video data conforms to can be determined based on an external signal for determining that the video data is used for a television or a disk, etc., the determination may be made based on such an external signal. Furthermore, the CPU ex**502** selects a driving frequency based on, for example, a look-up table in which the standards of the video data are associated with the driving frequencies as shown in FIG. **40**. The driving frequency can be selected by storing the look-up table in the buffer ex**508** and in an internal memory of an LSI, and with reference to the look-up table by the CPU ex**502**.

FIG. **39** illustrates steps for executing a method in the present embodiment. First, in Step exS**200**, the signal processing unit ex**507** obtains identification information from the multiplexed data. Next, in Step exS**201**, the CPU ex**502** determines whether or not the video data is generated by the coding method and the coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, based on the identification information. When the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, in Step exS**202**, the CPU ex**502** transmits a signal for setting the driving frequency to a higher driving frequency to the driving frequency control unit ex**512**. Then, the driving frequency control unit ex**512** sets the driving frequency to the higher driving frequency. On the other hand, when the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1, in Step exS**203**, the CPU ex**502** transmits a signal for setting the driving frequency to a lower driving frequency to the driving frequency control unit ex**512**. Then, the driving frequency control unit ex**512** sets the driving frequency to the lower driving frequency than that in the case where the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiment.

Furthermore, along with the switching of the driving frequencies, the power conservation effect can be improved by changing the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex**500** or an apparatus including the LSI ex**500**. For example, when the driving frequency is set lower, the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex**500** or the apparatus including the LSI ex**500** is probably set to a voltage lower than that in the case where the driving frequency is set higher.

Furthermore, when the processing amount for decoding is larger, the driving frequency may be set higher, and when the processing amount for decoding is smaller, the driving frequency may be set lower as the method for setting the driving frequency. Thus, the setting method is not limited to the ones described above. For example, when the processing amount for decoding video data in conformity with MPEG-4 AVC is larger than the processing amount for decoding video data generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, the driving frequency is probably set in reverse order to the setting described above.

Furthermore, the method for setting the driving frequency is not limited to the method for setting the driving frequency lower. For example, when the identification information indicates that the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex**500** or the apparatus including the LSI ex**500** is probably set higher. When the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1, the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex**500** or the apparatus including the LSI ex**500** is probably set lower. As another example, when the identification information indicates that the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, the driving of the CPU ex**502** does not probably have to be suspended. When the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1 the driving of the CPU ex**502** is probably suspended at a given time because the CPU ex**502** has extra processing capacity. Even when the identification information indicates that the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, in the case where the CPU ex**502** has extra processing capacity, the driving of the CPU ex**502** is probably suspended at a given time. In such a case, the suspending time is probably set shorter than that in the case where when the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1.

Accordingly, the power conservation effect can be improved by switching between the driving frequencies in accordance with the standard to which the video data conforms. Furthermore, when the LSI ex**500** or the apparatus including the LSI ex**500** is driven using a battery, the battery life can be extended with the power conservation effect.

Eleventh Embodiment

There are cases where a plurality of video data that conforms to different standards, is provided to the devices and

systems, such as a television and a cellular phone. In order to enable decoding the plurality of video data that conforms to the different standards, the signal processing unit ex**507** of the LSI ex**500** needs to conform to the different standards. However, increase in the scale of the circuit of the LSI ex**500** and increase in the cost arise with the individual use of the signal processing units ex**507** that conform to the respective standards.

In view of this, what is conceived is a configuration in which the decoding processing unit for implementing the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments and the decoding processing unit that conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1 are partly shared. Ex**900** in FIG. **41**A shows an example of the configuration. For example, the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments and the moving picture decoding method that conforms to MPEG-4 AVC have, partly in common, the details of processing, such as entropy coding, inverse quantization, deblocking filtering, and motion compensated prediction. The details of processing to be shared probably include use of a decoding processing unit ex**902** that conforms to MPEG-4 AVC. In contrast, a dedicated decoding processing unit ex**901** is probably used for other processing which is unique to an aspect of the present disclosure and does not conform to MPEG-4 AVC. Since the aspect of the present disclosure is characterized by motion vector prediction in particular, for example, the dedicated decoding processing unit ex**901** is used for motion vector prediction. Otherwise, the decoding processing unit is probably shared for one of the inverse quantization, entropy decoding, and deblocking filtering, or all of the processing. The decoding processing unit for implementing the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments may be shared for the processing to be shared, and a dedicated decoding processing unit may be used for processing unique to that of MPEG-4 AVC.

Furthermore, ex**1000** in FIG. **41**B shows another example in that processing is partly shared. This example uses a configuration including a dedicated decoding processing unit ex**1001** that supports the processing unique to an aspect of the present disclosure, a dedicated decoding processing unit ex**1002** that supports the processing unique to another conventional standard, and a decoding processing unit ex**1003** that supports processing to be shared between the moving picture decoding method according to the aspect of the present disclosure and the conventional moving picture decoding method. Here, the dedicated decoding processing units ex**1001** and ex**1002** are not necessarily specialized for the processing according to the aspect of the present disclosure and the processing of the conventional standard, respectively, and may be the ones capable of implementing general processing. Furthermore, the configuration of the present embodiment can be implemented by the LSI ex**500**.

As such, reducing the scale of the circuit of an LSI and reducing the cost are possible by sharing the decoding processing unit for the processing to be shared between the moving picture decoding method according to the aspect of the present disclosure and the moving picture decoding method in conformity with the conventional standard.

It will be appreciated by the person skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the present invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects to be illustrative and not restrictive.

The invention claimed is:

1. A motion vector prediction method of performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture, the motion vector prediction method comprising:

deriving a candidate for a motion vector predictor to encode or decode a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block which is (i) a neighboring block that is included in a current picture including the current block and is adjacent to the current block or (ii) a co-located block included in a picture different from the current picture;

adding the derived candidate to a candidate list; and

deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a candidate selected from the candidate list,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector,

each of the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture is one of a long term reference picture and a short term reference picture, and

in the determining, (i) the candidate is determined to be derived from the first motion vector when the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture are the same, and (ii) the candidate is derived, from the candidate list which includes one or more candidates, by using a motion vector other than the first motion vector when the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture are different.

2. The motion vector prediction method according to claim **1**,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes scaling the first motion vector to produce the candidate for the motion vector predictor.

3. A motion vector prediction apparatus for performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture, the motion vector prediction apparatus comprising:

a processor; and

a non-transitory computer-readable medium having stored thereon executable instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the motion vector prediction apparatus to perform the steps of:

deriving a candidate for a motion vector predictor to encode or decode a current motion vector of the current block, from a first motion vector of a first block which is (i) a neighboring block that is included in a current picture including the current block and is adjacent to the current block or (ii) a co-located block included in a picture different from the current picture;

adding the derived candidate to a candidate list; and

deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a candidate selected from the candidate list,

wherein the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether the candidate is to be derived from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector,

each of the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture is one of a long term reference picture and a short term reference picture, and

in the determining, (i) the candidate is determined to be derived from the first motion vector, when the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture are the same, and (ii) the candidate is derived, from the candidate list which includes one or more candidates, by using a motion vector other than the first motion vector when the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture are different.

4. A motion vector prediction apparatus of performing motion vector prediction for a current block in a picture, the motion vector prediction apparatus comprising:

processing circuitry; and

storage accessible from the processing circuitry,

wherein the processing circuitry executes the steps of:

reading, from the storage, a first motion vector of a first block which is (i) a neighboring block that is included in a current picture including the current block and is adjacent to the current block or (ii) a co-located block included in a picture different from the current picture;

deriving, from the first motion vector, a candidate for a motion vector predictor to encode or decode a current motion vector of the current block;

adding the derived candidate to a candidate list; and

deriving at least one motion vector predictor based on a candidate selected from the candidate list,

the deriving of the candidate includes determining whether to derive the candidate from the first motion vector, based on a type of a current reference picture and a type of a first reference picture, the current reference picture being referred to from the current block using the current motion vector, and the first reference picture being referred to from the first block using the first motion vector,

each of the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture is one of a long term reference picture and a short term reference picture, and

in the determining, (i) the candidate is determined to be derived from the first motion vector when the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture are the same, and (ii) the candidate is derived, from the candidate list which includes one or more candidates, by using a motion vector other than the first motion vector when the type of the current reference picture and the type of the first reference picture are different.

5. A computer program product, embodied in a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium, comprising instructions executable by a computing processor to perform the motion vector prediction method according to claim **1**.

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